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VOL. XIV. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 12, 1876. NO. 4.

FIRST EDITION.

MAINE.

The State Election Yesterday.

Handsome Republican Gains Reported.

The Congressional Delegation Solidly Republican.

The Republican Majority About 12,000.

NOW FOR INDIANA AND OHIO.

PORTLAND, September 11.—The Portland vote is the largest ever thrown. Deering gives 439 for each candidate, against last year Republican 344, Democratic 415; Republican gain 71. Sandford—Conner 269, Talbot 322, Democratic majority 62, against last year Republican 151, Democratic 211, Democratic majority 60. Reed runs but five behind the ticket there. Scarboro 56 Republican gain, with Reed four behind. These returns indicated that Reed is elected to Congress from the First district, despite the Republican bolt, by a handsome majority. Ten towns give Conner 4,625, Talbot 3,487, majority 1,138, against last year Conner 3,631, Roberts 3,128, majority 503; Republican gain 635. This does not include Portland, but takes in Augusta and Rockland.

Portland gives Conner, Republican, 3,380, Talbot, Democrat, 2,834; Republican majority 556; last year, Republican 2,495, Democratic 2,666, scattering 4; Democratic majority, 103, Republican gain 659. In 1872 Portland gave Republican 2,822, Democratic 2,727, Republican majority 95.

ELLSWORTH, September 11.—Hancock county returns show a Republican majority of 800. The county was exactly tied in 1875. Washington county indicates a Republican majority of 650, being a gain of 800 from 1875. The Knox county towns in the Fifth Congressional district will give Mr. Hale nearly or quite 750 majority, and his majority in Waldo county will reach 600. Mr. Hale's majority must be almost or quite 3,000, being a gain of 600 on the vote of 1874. In 1875 the district gave exactly 100 majority on the vote for Governor. The Fifth is the Bangor district. The majorities are about the same everywhere as in 1872.

PORTLAND, September 11.—Sixty towns give Conner, Republican, 24,290, Talbot 19,-939; last year Conner 18,820, Roberts, Democrat, 17,578; net Republican gain, 3,014.

One hundred towns give Conner 30,769, Talbot 25,132; last year, Conner 23,963, Roberts 20,595; net Republican gain, 3,093.

BIDDEFORD, September 11.—This city, complete, gives Talbot a for Governor, 76 majority, and Goodwin, for Congress, 343 over Reed. Goodwin ran ahead of his ticket in every ward. The county ticket is fearfully mixed.

PORTLAND, September 11.—180 towns give Conner 44,761, Talbot 35,007; last year Conner 34,440, Roberts 31,504; net Republican gain, 6,818.

PORTLAND, September 11.—203 towns give Conner 48,740, Talbot 38,467; last year Conner 37,722, Roberts 34,410; net Republican gain, 6,051.

PORTLAND, September 12, 1 A. M.—Two hundred towns give Conner 52,970, Talbot 41,422; last year Conner 40,645, Roberts 36,967; Republican majority 11,548, Republican net gain 7,847. The towns to be heard from gave last year 527 Republican majority in an aggregate vote of 34,967. The total vote of the State will probably reach 134,000, and the Republican majority 12,000. Reed is elected in the First district. The Republicans are also elected in the other four districts by increased majorities In Piscataquis county the Republicans elect every Representative to the Legislature—the first time for many years. The Republicans will have two-thirds majority in the House and probably twenty-seven out of thirty-one Senators.

PHILADELPHIA

The Burning of Shanty Town—Presentment of the Grand Jury—American Pharmaceutical Association.

PHILADELPHIA, September 11.—In view of the fact that the meré accident of wind in a favorable direction was all that saved the Centennial buildings and contents from at least partial destruction and the crowds of visitors from deadly peril when Shanty Town was burned on Saturday afternoon, the Grand Jury in Court of Quarter Sessions this morning made a special presentment, setting forth that large numbers of frame buildings have been erected in the immediate vicinity of the Exposition and in direct violation of an act of Assembly, and further that the said structures are badly constructed and dangerously exposed, and the exhibitions maintained in many of the buildings are derogatory to the morals of the community, especially to those individuals visiting here from other States. The presentment concludes as follows: "Your Grand Jury in view of the very recent serious conflagration in the neighborhood to which we here call your attention, and the actual jeopardy in which the Main Exhibition Building was placed, would ask that measures be taken as soon as practicable to have the above public nuisances closed and removed, or a more serious lesson may be taught to the city for their negligence in the vigorous enforcement of the law for the protection of the lives and property of their citizens."

The twenty-fourth annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association will be held at the hall of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, No. 146 North Tenth street, commencing to-morrow afternoon.

The association is composed of persons of an Actuary speaking English, German and French, whose special duty it is to give information to visiting pharmaceutists.

At a meeting of prominent citizens at the Mayor's office to-day, to take measures to aid the sufferers from yellow fever in Savannah, an executive committee was appointed to carry out the objects of the meeting. Over one thousand dollars have already been subscribed.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Close of the Ticket Agents' Convention.

NEW YORK, September 11.—The railroad ticket agents brought their sessions to a close to-day. The Committee on Rates reported it inadvisable to make any material changes. A new convention will be held in St Louis the second Friday of March, 1877.

The St. Louis and San Francisco Company.

ST. LOUIS, September 11.—The articles of association of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company have been filed with the Secretary of State. The company was organized to purchase the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad and to construct thirty-seven miles of track between Pacific City and St. Louis, so as to give the company a continuous rail between the termini of the road. The capitol stock is twenty-five millions. The incorporators and directors for the ensuing year are Andrew Pierce, Jr., Joseph Seligman, James D. Fish, J. P. Robinson, W. H. Coffin, James Baker, Samuel Hays, C. H. Fisk, W. Buckley, Thomas W. Pierce, C. W. Rogers and Henry F. Vorhuven.

Unfounded Rumor.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 11.—W. S. O'Brien, of Flood & O'Brien, says the report that their firm had purchased the franchise of the Guaymas and Tucson Railroad is utterly unfounded.

Yellow Fever in Savannah.

SAVANNAH, September 11.—Total number of interments since last report, 33; yellow fever, 20. The Benevolent Association asks aid to assist them in providing for the sick and destitute.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

Ex-Secretary Bristow has returned home to remain.

The case of Alexander Sullivan, the murderer of C. C. Hanlon, was up in the Criminal Court of Chicago yesterday morning, and he plead not guilty. It was on representation of his counsel, postponed till the next term.

General Sherman and family and Secretary Cameron and daughters, passed through St. Louis on Sunday, *en route* to inspect Western forts. They will first stop at Fort Leavenworth, then go to Denver, Cheyenne and San Francisco. On their return they will visit all the posts along the route in Nevada and Utah. They will also go from San Francisco to Los Angeles in Southern California. They expect to reach Washington again about the 18th of October.

The visiting rifle teams were yesterday given an excursion up the Hudson river by the National Rifle Association, the steamer Nelson K. Hopkins being chartered for the occasion by the committee, including Quarantine Commissioners Judd and Steers, Major General Shaler and Major Wylie. The party visited West Point Academy, where they were received by Major General Schofield and staff, and after visiting other points of interest returned to the city.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Spain.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF TWEED'S CAPTURE.

MADRID, September 11.—The following are the additional particulars of the arrest of William M. Tweed: Captain General Jovellar, at Havana, received intelligence that Tweed had disembarked at Santiago De Cuba, and notified the authorities there. Before the latter could take action Tweed embarked on the sailing vessel Carmen, bound to Vigo. Captain General Jovellar telegraphed the Madrid Government, which, fearing the Carmen might go to some other port, requested the authorities at all Spanish ports to examine the persons on board all vessels named Carmen, as there are twelve Spanish vessels of that name. A portrait of Tweed being indispensable, the Spanish authorities obtained and made copies of a carricature in an American journal representing him as beating a child, supposed to typify American justice. This carricature led the Spanish authorities and reporters of the Spanish papers to believe that Tweed had been kidnaping children, hence in the first official announcement of the arrest of Twid Antelemi (supposed telegraphic corruption of "Tweed, American"), it was stated he had been arrested for kidnaping American children. Tweed is confined on the Isle of Saint Simon in Vigo bay, where he is undergoing quarantine, strictly watched by the Custom House guards. At the expiration of his quarantine he will be surrendered to the United States representative. As there are no direct steamers between Spain and North America, Tweed will be sent to Cuba and from thence to New York.

RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE TO BE PUNISHED.

MADRID, September 11.—Inquiry has been made into the conduct of the sub Prefect of Port Mahon, against whom complaints have been made of religious intolerance. He will be prosecuted should it prove that he has violated the religious tolerance fixed by the Constitution.

Great Britain.

EARL DERBY TALKS TO THE WORKINGMEN.

LONDON, September 11.—Earl Derby to-day received two deputations of workmen's societies, and in reply to their addresses said the Government had been charged with indifference to the great crimes committed in Bulgaria. All that had been done in diplomatic matters, and in sending a fleet to Besikay Bay, was done, if not before the outrages occurred, at any rate before they were known. He denied that the Government was in any sense responsible for the outbreak of fanaticism among the Turkish population. He described the previous action of the Government, and said they had nothing to unsay of what they had said, and nothing to regret in what they had done. If the Turks believed all Europe desired to drive them back into Asia, they would break out in excesses prompted by revenge and despair. He believed the conviction that England desired fair play had done more than anything else to prevent the war from assuming the character of a religious war, and to prevent the commission of atrocities in many provinces instead of in one. England held no exceptional position in consequence of the Crimean war, which at its outset was pushed mainly by the Emperor of the French. Lord Derby said he believed it would be as much a mistake now as formerly to let the Turkish Empire take care of itself. The value of its territorial integrity was real and permanent. The last word on the Eastern question was, Who is to have Constantinople? Any attempt at partition would be the signal for a European war. But the relations between Turkey and her various subject races had been modified repeatedly, and they might be modified again. All arrangements for local self-government which had been made with Egypt, the Lebanon and Crete had been settled with the concurrence of the guaranteeing powers; but he would never put his name to any scheme which he believed would not work. As to the future, the British Government was determined in its power to secure an armistice and peace. The changes to be made must depend upon the concerted action of all Europe, and into the nature thereof he could not now enter. It was unjust to denounce a whole race for the faults of some. An endeavor to blot Turkey would lead to a war in which the Bulgarian horrors would be greatly exceeded. It would drive the Turks into Asia, and still there would be many millions of Christians and Mahomedans living together, and not in Turkish Asia only. I do not think we could treat the question in any way that would more prejudice their position than in a feeling of indignation against atrocities, we hold language and dispray feelings against the whole Turkish Mohammedan race which would excite feelings of mutual animosity between the two religions. Let me add a word of warning. Do not suppose, because we look upon these questions from a philanthropic point of view, as a foreign power and foreign politicians do the same; and as a sequel to this, I would ask you not to ask your Government to do that which is impossible, because if you adopt that course you put it out of our power to do anything at all.

A member of the deputation asked Earl Derby what chance there was of the adoption of Midhat Pasha's constitutional reforms, to which his Lordship replied he did not know what were Midhat Pasha's proposals. He will be glad to see the Ottoman has had very liberal ideas about reforming the Ottoman administration, but was not aware of the character of his project. Even if he knew it he would not be prepared to say anything about it without some previous examination and study.

THE "TIMES" ON THE DANGER OF THE HOUR.

LONDON, September 11.—The *Times* to-day, in an editorial article on the Eastern question, says: The temper of Europe is swiftly undergoing a menacing change. More countries than Russia might easily pass beyond the control of statesmen. The very danger of which Earl Derby warned Turkey threatens to become a reality. He said with startling force that a renewal of the outrages would be more disastrous to the Porte than the loss of a battle. If the statements regarding the atrocities in Servia prove true, it may matter little whether they should afterward prove exaggerations. The Russian people seem approaching a state of popular excitement when ever a false report will make peace an impossibility. Every day of warfare adds to the likelihood that the strife may overflow its present limits. There are diplomatic signs which light even Turkey's rulers how narrow is the foothold on which they must pick their way. They will find it less easy than it has been in former times to keep Turkey safe by exciting the jealousies of rival powers. If they display their wonted astuteness, they will seize any expedient that offers a chance of peace.

The Turco-Servian War.

TURKISH OUTRAGES NOT SO BAD AS REPORTED—SELF-MUTILATION BY SERVIANS.

BELGRADE, September 11.—Though the accounts of some Turkish outrages are too well established to be doubted, a fair idea of the proceedings of Turkish force is not to be gathered from the fearful tales so carefully collected. An English gentleman who passed through the Servian district lately visited by the Turks reports that he had many opportunities of talking with the people whose homes had been altogether in the hands of the enemy, and he met with not a single case of gross outrage.

Before the publication of the order rendering soldiers mutilating themselves liable to the penalty of death or imprisonment for life, many Servians had already been arrested for that offense. On one occasion as many as forty were executed. There are hospitals, it issaid, in which more than half the patients are of this class.

BANQUET IN BELGRADE—ATTACK ON TURKEY.

LONDON, September 11.—A dispatch from Belgrade of the 11th says: A banquet was given at the Russian Consulate this evening, in honor of the natal day of the Emperor Alexander. Prince Milan proposing the health of the Emperor of Russia, said the Emperor was Servia's great friend and protector, and he thanked the Russian people for their sympathy and aid. Councillor Karrasaff, Russian Consul General at Belgrade, received a delegation previous to the banquet. In a speech acknowledging their congratulations, he said henceforth Russia and Servia were united.

An attack on General Tchernayeff began this morning, and still continues.

Germany.

DECREASE IN SPECIE.

BERLIN, September 11.—The specie in the Imperial Bank of Germany has decreased 9,587,000 marks the past week.

Marine News.

LONDON, September 11.—The steamship Moravian, from Montreal, has arrived out.

Death of a Celebrated Trotter.

LAWRENCE, KAS., September 11.—Ethan Allen, the celebrated trotter, who in his palmy days, with running mate, beat Dexter with a record of 2:15, died here yesterday, at the Kansas stock farm, aged twenty-seven years.

R. H. Goldsborough succeeds Lucian G. Matthews as general passenger agent of the Indianapolis *Sentinel* Company.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Supplies Forwarded to Custer City for Crook—The Conference at Red Cloud.

RED CLOUD AGENCY, NEB., September 10, *via* FORT LARAMIE, September 11.—This morning a supply train of about thirty wagons left this agency, escorted by three companies of the Fourth Artillery equipped as infantry, for Custer City, a distance of eighty miles. The supplies are for Crook's command which, it is reported, is to be there on the 14th inst.

For two days past the Indian Commission has been quietly waiting developments. It is hoped that Red Cloud will be prepared to make some reply to-morrow to the proposition made by the commission. A number of Indians from Spotted Tail Agency came in yesterday. It is said the Indians of this agency are waiting for Spotted Tail, and that whatever he favors they will do.

ST. PAUL, September 11.—A *Pioneer-Tyces* special, dated Sioux Expedition, Camp at mouth of Grandlive creek, September 5th, *via* Bismarck, D. T., September 11, says: The recent order of General Sheridan designating the Fifth Infantry and the battalion of the Twenty-second as the garrison of the new post, and directing these troops to put themselves in trim for the winter, has practically put an end to the campaign for the season, as far as the Dakota column is concerned. The season is so far advanced that with the utmost industry the troops will hardly have time to shelter themselves before the severe weather, and consequently the organizations designated to remain have been detached from the marching column and set at work. The navigation of the Yellowstone has suddenly closed by the rapid falling of the water, and the supplies for the new post, instead of being conveyed to their destination by steamer, must be hauled in wagons from Fort Buford. The question of subsistence for the troops who are to remain has become so grave that all supplies brought up for the active column must be devoted to the use of the cantonment, in order to provide against the danger of actual suffering; consequently our small army has to be sent home. General Crook has been heard from under date of the 2d inst. He has followed the trail to the Little Missouri without finding Indians. The trail is found to split, showing that parties have diverged in several directions. General Crook thinks that the Southern band may have moved back towards the mountains, and he is somewhat apprehensive for his wagon train. It is expected that he will move in that direction with all possible speed.

LEAVENWORTH, KS., September 11.—General Sherman and Secretary Cameron arrived here this morning, and are now at Fort Leavenworth. General Sherman stated this afternoon that the Indian troubles would all be settled up this winter by whipping the Indians into a lasting peace. It is probable a new department will be organized in the Northwest, with General Miles in command.

OUTRIDER CHASED BY INDIANS.

CHEYENNE, WY., September 11.—Advices from Telegraph Camp, near Hot Creek, this morning, say the Indians drove back the Government courier who left Fort Laramie with dispatches for General Crook. He will make another start from Hot Creek this morning.

OUTDOOR SPORTS.

FALL MEETING OF THE KENTUCKY ASSOCIATION AT LEXINGTON.

LEXINGTON, September 11.—The fall meeting of the Kentucky Association commenced to-day, with a large attendance of visitors. Yesterday's rain rendered the track heavy, and the time was slow, still the races were well contested.

First race—Phœnix Hotel stakes for three-year-olds, $50 p. p. $250 added, mile heats, twelve entries, two started.

A. K. Ashby's ch. f. Clemmie G, by War Dance, 2, 1, 1.

T. J. McGibbon's ch. f. Eaglet by Planet, 1, 2, 0.

Time, 1:48¼, 1:49¼, 1:51½.

Second race—A sweepstakes for three-year-olds, $50 each, half forfeit, $400 added, second horse to receive $100 out of the stakes, one and a quarter miles, twelve entries, five starters.

William Owen's f. Creedmore, by Asteroid, dam by imp. Target, 1.

D. Swigert's b. c. Bombay, by Planet, 2.

F. B. Harper's blk. f. Lizzie Stone, by Enquirer, 3.

J. J. McGibbon's Easter Planter, by Planet, not placed.

James A. Grinstead's b. f. Catarine, by Lightning, not placed.

Time, 2:14½.

Third race—Filly stakes for two-year-olds, $50 each, half forfeit, $300 added, to have her sakes, three-quarters of a mile, eighteen entries, thirteen starters:

Dixon & Wimmer's b. f. Belle of the Meade, by imp. Bonnie Scotland, 1.

B. F. Pettit's ch. f. Glenbina, by imp. Glenelo, 2.

James A. Grinstead's ch. f. Mohur, by Gilroy, 3.

Rest not placed. Time, 1:18¾.

There will be three good races to-morrow.

WASHINGTON.

SWEPT AWAY BY A FLOOD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 11.—A dispatch from Indian Agent Cravens, at Cheyenne Agency, received at the Indian Bureau to-day, states that all the buildings at the Agency except those have been swept away by the flood, and that all the records and papers are gone. The Agent says he cannot wait for bids, and asks if he shall employ labor and move to some safe place.

PURCHASE OF SILVER BULLION.

The following order regarding the purchase of silver bullion for coinage was issued from the Treasuary to-day:

"Until further notice silver bullion in the form of fine or refined bars, foreign coin, amalgam plate, &c., will be purchased at the mints of the United States at Philadelphia, San Francisco and Carson, and the assay office at New York. The purchasing rate will be 101 cents per standard ounce at Philadelphia, San Francisco and New York, and one hundred and one-half Carson, payable in United States gold coin on determination of value by mint assay, the seller paying the mint charges for melting, refining and parting conformably to law and regulations."

Arrangements are now being made by the revenue marine division of the Treasury for placing in active operation and immediate service the life saving stations on the lakes.

BONDS WITHDRAWN.

There was withdrawn from the Treasury to-day $700,000 in United States six per cent. bonds held to secure national bank circulation, for which four and a-half per cent. bonds are to be substituted.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Murdered Over a Game of Cards.

NEW YORK, September 11.—Caleb D. Weeks, Louis Friess, John Bowman, Matthew Moore and John Spellman were playing cards early this morning in the saloon 1,890 Third avenue. Weeks lost one or two games, and charged Spellman with cheating. The latter immediately attacked Weeks and fatally stabbed him. Spellman has been arrested.

A Horse Thief Killed.

OMAHA, NEB., September 11.—A Mexican named Pedro, who stole two horses near Sidney, three days since, was followed by the Sheriff and two deputies from Ogallala, Neb. They came up to him one mile east this morning, and resisting, he was shot dead.

Cincinnati's Grand Music Hall.

CINCINNATI, September 11.—Plans for the new music hall in this city, to be erected with what is known as the Springer fund, have been decided upon. The hall will occupy the site of the old exposition building, and will have a seating capacity for 5,500. The length of the building will be 325 feet, width 162 feet; the hall proper will be 160 long by 112 deep, with coridors 18 feet wide on each side, and a vestibule in front 42 by 112 feet. The stage will be constructed after the style of that used during the late musical festival here, in which Theodore Thomas' ideas were expressed. The style of the building will be Italian gothic. The material has been contracted for and work will commence at once.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day.—Rising barometer, stationary or lower, followed by higher temperatures, north and east winds, cloudy or partly cloudy and clearing weather.

The Northern Ohio fair commenced at Cleveland yesterday and will continue five days. The exhibition is good. The racing will commence to-day. The prospects are very flattering for a successful meeting.

The rain-fall for the past week averages about as follows in the various districts: St. Lawrence Valley, 0.60 inch; New England, 0.35; Middle Atlantic States, 0.42; South Atlantic States, 0.32; Eastern Gulf States, 0.20; Western Gulf States, 0.15; Lower Lake region, 0.21; Upper Lake region, 0.86; Ohio Valley, 1.07; Tennessee, 0.12; Upper Mississippi Valley, 3.00; Missouri Valley, 1.65; Minnesota, 0.75.

POLITICAL.

Indiana.

OPPOSITION MEETINGS AT CROWN POINT.

CHICAGO, September 11.—Carl Schurz and "Blue Jeans" Williams, Democratic candidate for Governor of Indiana, spoke at Crown Point, Indiana, to-day to separate audiences. Voorhees, who was to have held a joint discussion with Schurz, was detained by sickness.

State.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NEW CASTLE, PA., September 11, 1876.

The nominations made to-day at the Democratic convention are the same as made at the Greenback convention last Monday: Congress, R. B. McComb, subject to the action of the conferees; Senate, Samuel R. Mason, of Mercer; Assembly, William Griffiths and J. Harvey Cooper; Associate Judge, Thomas Pearson; Sheriff, William Wallace; Jury Commissioner, Andrew B. Allen.

Lancaster has a colored Hayes and Wheeler club.

In the report of the Republican nominations in Beaver county, the name of G. L. Eberhart, one of the candidates for Assembly was inadvirtently omitted.

SMETHPORT, September 7.—The Republican County Convention put in nomination the following candidates: Congress, W. J. Colegrave; Senate, L. Rogers; Assembly, S. H. Foster.

The *Examiner* says that the Lancaster Democrats use oaths and stones in place of arguments this fall, all of which goes to show that they are anxious for a "fair election." Reform is necessary.

CHAMBERSBURG, September 7.—The Senatorial conferees of the Republican party of the Thirty-third Senatorial district, composed of Huntingdon and Franklin counties, met here, and, after thirteen ineffectual ballots, adjourned to meet at Mifflintown on the 21st inst.

Mr. George Bull, the Democratic nominee for State Senator in the Fourth district (Philadelphia), has addressed a letter to the committee declining the nomination. He says: "If I could persuade myself that by accepting the nomination I could advance the interests of the cause we all have at heart, I would sacrifice my own convenience for the general good, but I have not been able to arrive at that conclusion."

General.

The spirit of the Southern Democratic papers coincide in the following extracts.

The *Index*, Columbus, Mississippi, says:

"We stand by the color line because we believe it to be the only means of redeeming this and other countries from negro rule."

The *Alabama Examiner* speaks in the same strain when it says:

"The present contest is rather a revolution than a political campaign; it is the rebellion, if you see fit to apply that term."

"Oh, do not say me nay, dear Sam,"
Said Hendricks to his leader;
"Let bad go by, cry out for soft,
Fill be the special pleader."

"Nay, nay," said Sam, "to cry for one
I very much am loth;
Fill fix a plank for you, Sam," said he,
"I'll cry aloud for both."

Spurn the doubter and the trimmer!
Spurn the foes of Sixty-four!
Spurn the double-ender ticket—
Which one rides before?
While the third one is monkey,
Asks the public voice:
"Oh, yes, do pays your money,
And you takes your choice?"

That a man who might have been a convict in the State prison, if the laws against wilful perjury had been executed in time, should aspire to be the ruler of a great nation, surpasses everything in modern audacity. It is almost calculated to bring the great office itself into contempt, and to degrade the Republic in the eyes of the world. Mr. Tilden in swearing to a false return of his income in 1862 and 1863, and consenting to a false assessment in subsequent years, committed a duplex crime of the degree of felony. He deliberately took a false oath for the purpose of enabling him to escape the taxes justly due him, he swindled the Terre Haute and other unfortunate railroad corporations while pretending to act as an honest "trustee" in the matter.—*New York Times*.

There is in fact no phase of Mr. Tilden's financial operations that, thus far, has proved him a candid and honest man. He unquestionably sponged railroads, established a bogus currency, watered the stock of manufacturing companies, and in other ways rapidly augmented a colossal fortune. To these offenses he now stands convicted in the pitiable position of a man that cheated in returning his income for assessment. He made money questionably, and then was too mean to pay the price of its investment; with his talents perverted to fatten on the distresses of corporations and individuals, he resolutely refused to fully support a Government by the shares of which he had made his wealth. Such is the record of such a President?—*Boston Commonwealth*.

A table of figures will soon be published by the Republican committee comparing Governor Tilden's income returns during the time when the law was in force with ex-Governor Morgan's returns for the same year. This will show, it is asserted, that the average income of Governor Morgan and Governor Tilden for that period was about $15,000, while ex-Governor Morgan's income returns will average $147,000. This statement of Governor Morgan's income tax has averaged, it is claimed, about as large as Governor Tilden's average return of income. Men who assume to be well acquainted with the financial affairs of New York city have always supposed that Governor Tilden was at least as wealthy as ex-Governor Morgan. For several years, it is further asserted, Governor Tilden annually made a return of $5,000 on personal effects. After five years this sum was increased to $7,000.

A REMARKABLE WOMAN.

The Daughter of an Old Soldier—She Disguises Herself and Joins the Army—Quite a Heroine.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Standard* writes as follows: "One of the few surviving veterans of the first Empire has just passed away in the person of M. le Commandant Duchemin, at the ripe age of eighty-five. Constantly on active service throughout the campaigns of Napoleon, and frequently wounded, he fought his way up from the ranks, and on the occupation of Paris by the Allies, rendered himself famous as a duellist, and boasted of having killed or wounded a score of the "odious foreigners" on the field of honor. For the last twenty years he frequented the same cafe at the same hour daily to play his game of cards and take his absinthe. He lived almost entirely in the past, and gave vent to his feelings in maledictions against Wellington, Blucher, Grouchy and the rest, "*qui avaient fait mourir son Empereur.*" His principal delight, however, was in recounting the history of his adoption. Marie Valade's career was indeed a remarkable one. The daughter of an old soldier, and a vivandiere, she was from her earliest years the idol of the regiment, and at the age of fifteen married the fencing master of the regiment of the Gardes Francaises, who after taking part in the destruction of the Bastile, was killed in attempting to save the life of a soldier of the Swiss Guard, leaving his young widow with an infant son. When the great Revolution was fairly installed, Marie felt the hereditary military instinct too strong to be resisted, and without hesitation sacrificed the locks so dear to her sex, and, disguised in male attire, was one of the first to enrol herself as a volunteer under the name of Joseph Duchemin, which was also that of her grandfather. Of iron constitution and the build of a sapper, measuring nearly thirty-six inches across the shoulders, she had little difficulty in concealing her sex, although she was wounded at the siege of Toulon. Two months afterward, when fighting in the war of La Vendee, she was engaged in the battle of Cholliet. Here she received two severe wounds, but in spite of the flood of blood her courage sustained her until the close of the day, when she fired the very last shot and then fell exhausted. Then only on dressing her wounds was it discovered by the surgeons that Corporal Duchemin (for she had gained her stripes) was a woman. She became at once the hero, or rather heroine of the day, and was personally complimented by the General, who asked permission from the War Minister to keep her name on the muster roll of the regiment, and Marie remained inscribed as corporal in the Forty-second Foot. She afterwards fought at Ladi, Arcola and Rivoli, where she captured a flag, at the Pyramids, Mont Thabor, Aboukir and other engagements. She was then taken prisoner by the English and sent to the hulks of Plymouth, but managed to escape, with three of her comrades, by killing the sentinel on duty, and got safely back to Paris. Five days afterward she rejoined her regiment, and made her last campaign, for she lost her right leg by a cannon ball at Marengo. She was then admitted as a pensioner into the Invalides, and it was a proud day for herself and son when they went together in 1857 to the Palace of the Legion of Honor to receive each the St. Helena medal. General Serrurier, Governor of the Invalides, applied for the Cross of the Legion of Honor for her, but before the authorities had decided on such an awful departure from precedent as to confer this distinction on a woman, she died in 1862. In relating this extraordinary career the old commandant used to say, "She was only a woman, but" (with a forcible but untranslatable French expletive) "whata soldier!"

POLITICS IN PHILADELPHIA.

A Democratic Break Down—Intelligent Democrats Unwilling to Trust the Government to Rebel Leaders and Their Northern Vassals—The Congressional Nominations—Ever-Brightening Prospects of Republican Success.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, September 8, 1876.

The heightening prospects of a general break down of the Democratic campaign throughout the entire country is even more potently felt amongst the Bourbons of Philadelphia. There is an element of intelligence in that party here which sees the direful effects that a Democratic ascendancy must have upon the financial and business interests of the Commonwealth as well as upon the nation at large. The exhibit which the Southern rebel chiefs and their Northern vassals made of themselves in the House of Representatives, was in itself an indisputable evidence of the hidden purposes of the Democratic party were it to secure the control of the different branches of the Government, but more recent events in party manipulation have increased this distrust. A careful review of the opinions expressed by influential gentlemen, gives signs of a glorious report from the city of Penn on the night of the November election. The Democracy in their local canvass are as badly demoralized as in their national. In every election district of the city they are wrangling amongst themselves, and governed in their selection of candidates by the manipulation of rings and a conflict for spoils, as if they were certain of success. On the other hand the Republicans are harmonious and united. Their nominations are men of character and experience, as well as standing in the community. The Republicans are certain of carrying four districts; the First, ably represented in the present Congress by Chapman Freeman, has again placed his name at the head of the ticket. Mr. Freeman, though a new member, never failed to defend the interests of his constituents and the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, when attacked by the political Huns in the lower branch of Congress. His speech against the free trade monstrosity, so vigorously pressed by the Democratic party, was full of valuable information and sound doctrine. His renomination, which will be followed by an election, was therefore a fitting recognition of service. In the Second district the renomination of Charles O'Neil was another recognition of useful public service. The long connection of Mr. O'Neil with Congressional affairs, and his sturdy defense of Pennsylvania's interests in the halls of national legislation, have given him a prominent place in the affections of the respectable portion of the Second district. Whilst the Bourbons are plotting conspiracy with the South the Republicans are moving on to triumph under the banners of Hayes, Wheeler and O'Neil. In the Third district the past success of the Democrats is not so certain of realization for the Forty-fifth Congress. The course of Mr. Randall in cutting down appropriations for the sole purpose of embarrassing the operations of the Governments, his persistent efforts to strangle all enterprises which would revive the drooping fortunes of our manufacturers, and thus give the means of livelihood to a large number of workingmen in all parts of the country, and his indifference to the interests of his native city in opposing important public works already commenced there, have not done anything to strengthen him with the voters who had sent him to Congress. This feeling is so conspicuous that any sort of efficient management on the part of the Republican leaders in the district, combined with a hearty effort, would deprive the Democracy of their long-held success. It is true that the Republicans seem never more determined, and at this early stage in the campaign express well based hopes of astonishing the people of the Third. The campaign in this district promises to be quite lively, and will give zest to the politics of Philadelphia during the next two months. In the Fourth district the renomination of Judge Kelley has united all branches of the Republican party. His vast experience and knowledge of the necessities of the industrial interests of Pennsylvania, and his able advocacy of protection for American manufactures, makes his re-election a subject of unusual importance. The Democracy are accordingly now trying to run the House of Representatives.

In the Fifth district the dissensions which led to a Democratic success at the last elections are now entirely healed. The Republicans are a unit for Harmar, who so ably represented the old district in Congress during the Forty-second session, so that his election is certain.

If all parts of the State do as well as Philadelphia, the gains everywhere will roll up such majorities that the Pennsylvania delegation in Congress will be reclaimed, and her representation will be somewhat equalized with the mass of the people.

The prospects of Rowan, the Republican candidate for Sheriff of Philadelphia, are no less gratifying. Rowan is a Scotchman by birth, and was educated for the Congressional nomination. The opposition which met Mr. Rowan for the nomination has subsided since his name has been placed on the ticket. Those who were antagonistic to his nomination have, upon personal acquaintance, been led to a radical change in their views respecting his character and fitness, and are now all the more ardent in their support. The Democratic candidate, Mr. Wright, has inspired no enthusiasm in his favor. His nomination, like that of the ticket, is generally looked upon with distrust, not so much on account of the men as of the irresponsible character of the old rotten element of the country which the responsible men among the Democratic voters fear.

In the legislative offices local considerations are of minor issues, and the contests, all of which are favorable to Republican success. Taking the situation throughout, there is every encouragement of success. The Republicans, however, are not to be caught napping, and are doing active work at all points.

DEB. R. K.

JUDGE TAFT'S CIRCULAR.

A Threat From Virginia—It is to be Made the Pretext for the Murder of "Carpet Baggers" in Case of "Aggression and Insult."

[From the Petersburg (Va.) Index-Appeal, Sept. 8.]

The Baltimore *Gazette* wonders at the apathy with which Taft's order, destroying the freedom of elections in the Southern States, has been received, and says it is as remarkable as the order itself. We assure the *Gazette* that the infamous circular of the infamous Attorney General has been received in this part of the country with anything else than apathy. It has stirred the indignation of the people to its lowest depths, and aroused them to a keen and profound sense of the desperate nature of the conspiracy which assails them, and of the unscrupulous methods which it does not hesitate to adopt. The minds of our people have already been made up deliberately and firmly as to what they shall do in the event of any disorder, if disorder shall be forced upon them, in despite of their patient protest and long forbearance, by the passage of any martial, Pennyite interference with their rights. They have given the matter cool and quiet consideration; they will not be betrayed into any abandonment of this advantage of principle and justice upon which they stand; they do not mean to yield to any ordinary temptation or to be provoked by any trivial outrage. But if they shall be driven to desperation by intolerable wrong, let the carpet-bag scoundrels who bring this trouble upon innocent men beware of the consequences to their own infamous heads. Captain Hinton gave utterance to the feeling which animates every Conservative bosom when he advised his hearers on Wednesday night to strike straight for the carpet-baggers, if violence should be forced upon them by aggression and insult on election day. Spare the deluded colored people, whose instincts are peaceable, unless they are instigated to violence by carpet-bag influence and example. Strike straight at the carpet-bagger; let that be the word of order, if any disorder should be brought about by the violence of any posse under the partisan command of the United States Marshal. If weare to be beaten and cheated, let the men who have brought the great wrong to pass, and who have been instrumental in the perpetration of that crowning act of usurpation, pay the forfeit, and not be permitted to derive any personal benefit from their infamous conduct. The thinning out of the scoundrels who have so long been ruling and robbing the South, and inflicting every insult and wrong on her helpless citizens, would be of itself a good and felicitous consummation; but it should not be undertaken except as a last resort in defense of inalienable rights which the law guarantees and which are now threatened only by the bayonets of a Radical administration. Let every Conservative keep cool and calm, exercise his own right to vote, and fully respect the right of all other citizens to do likewise. Let them set the example of peaceable and lawful conduct, and never strike unless it becomes necessary to do so in self-defense. Let them become mercen

The Commercial.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1876.

TIMES are steadily growing better, and the hard times party is steadily growing worse.

THE Republican State Convention of South Carolina will be held to-day. Governor CHAMBERLAIN will probably be renominated.

WE have received a copy of a pamphlet containing the testimony taken before a committee of the California Senate on "the social, moral and political effect of Chinese immigration." The substance of the whole matter was given in our telegraphic columns during the progress of the investigation.

MAKE straight the way. The registration and assessment of voters having been completed, nothing remains to the delinquent but a prompt payment of their taxes, in order to allow of their voting in November. Every Republican should discharge this duty without delay.

IT IS not so strange, after all, that CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS should mistake TILDEN for a genuine "reformer." It is not the first time he has erred in his judgment of men, as his declaration, made someyears ago, that WILLIAM H. SEWARD was a greater man than ABRAHAM LINCOLN, proves. There is a defect in his mental vision.

THE Democratic County Committee occupied Wilkins Hall as headquarters in 1856, when an old bachelor President was elected. It will render a like service now. —*Post.*

The country, having had "one old bachelor President," who played into the hands of the secessionists and rebels, and suffered them to disrupt the Union, is not going to try another—particularly one so ineffably selfish and mean as TILDEN.

IT WILL hardly be a good thing for TILDEN should TWEED be surrendered by Spain to the United States authorities. A little while previous to his release, it will be remembered that the Boss' old friends became suspiciously fond of TILDEN, and began talking him up for the Presidency, and that they have since been efficient workers for him, probably at the price of a promise of personal protection to their chief.

IT IS stated that a new rate of freight on grain has been conceded to Chicago by the Eastern roads whereby it is to be delivered in New York for fifteen cents per one hundred pounds. This will amount to only nine cents per bushel on wheat, less than five cents per bushel on oats, and not quite eight cents per bushel on corn, or an average of seven and a half cents per bushel for wheat, oats and corn combined. And this for a haul of a thousand miles by rail.

HERE is another beautiful illustration of Democratic economy. From and after today disabled soldiers will be unable to procure artificial arms and legs from the United States Surgeon General's Department, the appropriation for this purpose having been cut down to $60,000, which has been entirely exhausted, while not more than a quarter of those entitled to its benefits have been supplied. The deficiency is estimated at $250,000. No action can be taken in the cases of the others until Congress shall provide a deficiency appropriation.

THE Chamber of Commerce took another step, yesterday, toward solving the problem of an additional railroad route from this city, to connect with the Northern lines. A committee of citizens was appointed consisting of Messrs. JOHN HARPER, JOHN R. MCCUNE, JOHN A. CAUGHEY, ISAAC JONES, JONATHAN GALLAHER, JAMES A. HUTCHISON and JOHN W. CHALFANT, to consider the feasibility and practicability of the several routes proposed, and the advisability of recommending to our citizens subscriptions in aid of the proposed connections. The report and recommendations of this committee will be looked for with much interest.

THE careful and intelligent consideration which the American Social Science Association has bestowed upon the important question of the best modes of housing the people in large cities, has resulted in a general examination of the subject. To show how closely connected are now the most widely separated communities in matters of this practical kind, the Secretary of the association in question stated, at its recent meeting, that he had a few days before been called on by a member of the provincial government of Victoria in Australia, who, learning that the association was interested in building societies, informed the Secretary that in the city of Melbourne, where he lived, there are sixty or seven of these institutions, which have been very successful and have done for the people of that far away city what has been accomplished for them on a much grander scale in Philadelphia.

SPEAKING of the recent death of an elder brother of Governor TILDEN, the New York *World* of Sunday says:

The story of Governor Tilden's stanch and life-long fidelity to the interests of this brother, as well as to himself, may possibly one of these days be forced into the light. Should this ever be the case, the jackals who have howled out in chorus their disgusting charges of personal dishonesty at the heels of a citizen whom all respectable men of all parties in New York know to be worthy of the most implicit trust, may possibly also be fed to death on their own foul words.

The tenor of this accords with the intimation of DORSHEIMER that TILDEN is preparing a reply to the charges concerning his income tax returns, to the effect that from 1857 he had to redeem the family homestead, valued at some $10,000, and that he advanced in the neighborhood of half a million dollars to his brothers. It is pretty well understood that this latter sum was invested with his brothers in the whisky business, as much for his benefit as for their own. And five hundred thousand dollars is three hundred and twenty thousand more than he paid taxes on for the ten years in which the income tax was in operation. The ocular utterance of the *World* has a sound as of Chinese thunder.

EMIGRATION from Europe being the order of the day, the famous Norwegian herring has taken its departure from its once favorite resort in the Western bays and inlets of that coast. The Norwegian herring fishery was formerly the largest in the world, the product being chiefly marketed and consumed in the countries of Northern Europe. The deadening has deprived the people of those countries of a cheap and staple article of food, for which they have no substitute. But their necessity has proved the golden opportunity of our New England fishermen, who are generally on the alert for open markets in any corner of the globe. Their first venture in shipping to the hungry Scandinavians having proved a success, they are following it up in a manner which is calculated to test the capacity of those Northern markets and develop the possibilities of a large export trade. Six cargoes have already reached Gottenberg, Sweden, from Gloucester, Massachusetts, and others are on the way. All the consignments thus far have been sold promptly and at a good profit, and there is every reason to expect a continuance and steady enlargement of the traffic.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL is to be classed as an "Independent" rather than a Republican, but he discerns clearly enough the peril to the country of the figure-head and mask business. In a late address at Cambridge, Mass., he said, speaking of CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, the Democratic nominee for Governor of that State, that his very excellence as a man was a strong reason why no well-wisher of his country should vote for him as the candidate of such a party as the Democratic party now is. On the subject of parties he said—and we commend his observations to the thoughtful consideration of all patriotic men:

There is another, and, as it seems to me, a much more important question for thoughtful voters to consider, and it is this: In the hands of which party will the great trains of the war be safest—of that war which cost us so dearly in prosperity, so much more dearly in priceless blood and in hopeful lives? It seems to me, gentlemen, that, respectable as the Democratic nominations are, they have that taint. Mr. Tilden not only belongs to the party, not only has he been a leader of the party, but he has been one of the foremost advocates of States rights, and has pushed the doctrine of the personal independence of the individual States even so far as to claim the right of rebellion. Now, what would be the consequence of a doctrine like this? It would be to make rebellion constitutional; to give us, instead of the country we have, a Mexico in which every discontented politician puts himself at the head of an armed movement. I am not exaggerating. Such things have happened, and such things might happen again. It seems to me that this is a consideration which might well have turned the scale in the mind of any man who was debating with himself toward which side he should turn his influence, and for which party he should give his vote. I confess that for myself I prefer to be the citizen of a great country. I prefer to feel in my veins the pulses of a powerful and indissoluble nationality.

HOPKINS AND THE SOLDIERS.

In 1864, when TILDEN and the Democratic party united in declaring the war to be a failure and in demanding a recognition of the Southern Confederacy, Mr. HOPKINS was very bold in denouncing the Union soldiers as "LINCOLN'S hirelings," and in lamenting the sad fate of the "Conscripts," in being sent to the front to become food for powder. This was the correct Democratic talk, in those days, and those were the times when a Democrat could show himself, without disguise, in his real colors.

But the times have changed. The hirelings of LINCOLN have come home, and they have votes; and JAMES H., with the prize of a re-election in view, is extremely anxious to conciliate them. They are now his very sweet friends, and there is nothing he is not willing to do to oblige them. Except giving them office. He can never consent to *that* Like a good Democrat—a bitter, unrelenting Democrat—as he is, he votes to turn all Union soldiers out of office and to put rebel soldiers in their places; but anything *else* he can do for them, why, they may just command him!

Mr. HOPKINS not only aided in organizing the House by turning out forty-seven Union soldiers and putting forty-seven rebel soldiers in their place, but in every instance that an effort was made to reinstate the ousted Union soldiers, he voted against them. Let us appeal to the record.

In the House of Representatives, December 14, 1875, Mr. FORT offered the following:

Resolved, That in all subordinate appointments, under any of the officers of this House, it is the judgment of this House that wounded Union soldiers, who are not disabled from performance of duty, should be preferred.

And he demanded the previous question, but the House refused to second it.

Mr. COX submitted the following amendment in the nature of a substitute:

Resolved, That inasmuch as the Union of the States has been restored, all the citizens thereof are entitled to consideration in all appointments to offices under this Government.

And he moved the reference to the Committee on Accounts, which was agreed to—yeas 168, nays 102.

Among the yeas in favor of the reference amendment, and therefore against Mr. FORT'S resolution, were Messrs. HOPKINS and COCHRAN.

On the 5th of January, 1876, Mr. CASON (Dem.) offered the following:

WHEREAS, The people of these United States have lately passed through an internecine war, in which one section of the country has been arrayed against the other, brother against brother, and father against son; and whereas we owe the preservation of the Union, the establishment of peace, and the enforcement of law and order, to the bravery and patriotic devotion of the loyal soldiers to the Union and its cause; therefore,

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives, That we recognize the brave and gallant services rendered by the loyal soldier to his country in the time of its greatest need and peril, and that we do earnestly recommend to the people of our common country the utmost care and watchfulness over the rights and interests of these brave men, securing to each one in need employment, and to such and their families the necessaries and common comforts of life; and in all cases of public employment and in the bestowment of the emoluments of office, that, all other things being equal, the soldier should have the preference over the civilian; and, as one branch of the legislative department of this Government, we are in favor of laws being enacted by Congress giving liberal pensions to the disabled and crippled soldiers, and to the widows and children and dependent fathers and mothers of those who have died of wounds or diseases contracted while in the service of the Union army, and to each living soldier, and to the widows and heirs of those dead, such bounties and homesteads as a generous Government can afford to those who have won and preserved to the nation its unity and Constitution.

On which he demanded the previous question, and it was seconded—yeas 178, nays 103.

Mr. T. WOOD moved its reference to the Committee on the Centennial Celebration; which was agreed to—yeas 122, nays 93.

Among the yeas, as usual, we find HOPKINS and COCHRAN. The reference of Mr. FORT'S resolution to the Committee on the Centennial was intended to kill it, and it had that effect, for the committee never reported it. Mr. JAMES H. HOPKINS, be it remembered, was *Chairman* of that committee. So that he not only voted to kill the resolution, but served as the special medium of squelching it.

Let the soldiers bear in mind that this man has stood in their way at every point. He denounced them as mercenaries in 1864, and in Congress he carried out the policy of 1864 by voting against giving them any chance for employment in the national service.

THE SHOTGUN POLICY.

The shotgun policy has succeeded so well in Mississippi and South Carolina that the hotspurs of the Democratic party have determined to extend it to the border States. Not only are "black Republicans" in the extreme South to be intimidated and bulldozed if they attempt to exercise their political rights and utter their honest sentiments, but the "Boys in Blue" who undertake to organize HAYES and WHEELER clubs too near to Mason and Dixon's line, are to be maltreated, clubbed or shot, and their meetings broken up. The Democratic leaders in the South have openly announced this policy, and the brutal outrages which have recently been perpetrated in that section attest their bloody determination. When the Government makes an effort to throw the shield of the law around those almost defenseless citizens, and protect them in their rights, the ultra leaders of that same party in the North raise the cry of "military usurpation," and are ready to demand the heads of those who dare to "put the troops in marching order." The same "aid and comfort" that infused life and vigor into the rebel armies in their attempts to destroy the Nation, are now so freely given by their Northern allies, to those who are attempting to seize the Government by trampling under foot the right of suffrage in nearly one-half the States of the Union.

Accustomed as the Northern people have become to the recital of outrages upon Republicans in the South, no one dreamed that in the goodly city of Baltimore free speech and the right to peaceably assemble would be assailed by Democratic roughs with bludgeons and pistols. Yet such is the fact—and so foul a blot has not been cast upon the fair name of Baltimore since the firing upon Massachusetts troops in her streets in 1861. The main facts connected with this disgraceful riot have already been printed in our columns. It is said to have been the result of inflammatory appeals in the leading Democratic organ of the city, the *Gazette*, denouncing the "infamous order of Judge TAFT," and calling for the organization of "the State militia and ten thousand minute men," for the purpose of "meeting force with force," and "opposing bayonet against bayonet." All this, of course, in the language of the *Gazette*, was to be done "without violation of law, and to protect the imperilled Constitution of our country!" The leaders, however, in dealing with the inflammable element in the Democratic party, often ignite material which they cannot control, and unlooked for explosions and conflagrations occur, which in the end either greatly damage or utterly destroy their schemes for success.

The wanton and unprovoked assault upon the "Boys in Blue" of the Seventeenth ward of Baltimore, who had assembled for the purpose of organizing a club and hearing speeches; the signal of attack by the ringleader, who shouted for TILDEN; the response of one hundred bloodyminded men rushing from the rear to the front of the hall; the drawing of revolvers and indiscriminate firing into the audience; the knocking down of the speaker, M. DITTY, with a bludgeon, and beating him as he lay prostrate; and the utter dispersion of the audience, who fled for their lives, make up a picture which Democratic leaders, in the North at least, will not like to gaze upon. Nevertheless, this scene has been painted by a Democratic pen, and there need be no fear that it has been overdrawn. That the Democratic party is responsible for the outrage, admits of no question. It doubtless was not the intention that this lawless spirit should manifest itself at that particular time and place; but the outrage is nevertheless the legitimate result of the teachings of the ultra Democratic leaders. They have been sowing the wind and may expect to reap the whirlwind. But, however humiliating these assaults, they are not without compensating advantage. Those Republicans who have recently become weak in their party fealty, and who are disposed to listen to the siren song of "TILDEN and reform," will have their sensibilities fully aroused, and their eyes opened to the impending danger. Such outrages will tend to stimulate Republicans to greater activity everywhere, and to disgust large numbers of fair-minded Democrats in the North.

SINCE the dissolution of the Eastern coal combination there has been considerable discussion as to its probable effect on the iron industry of this State. It was at first generally thought that other manufacturing industries would derive more immediate and direct benefit from the reduced cost of coal than the iron manufacturers would, although the indirect and remote advantages were as generally believed to be as great, if not greater, than to textile manufacturers, and that a gradual but permanent recovery of the vast iron industries of this State would be experienced within a year at the furthest. These opinions, however, have been greatly modified within the past week, and now it is found that the immediate and direct advantages are almost if not as great as to other industries. The Philadelphia correspondent of the New York *Bulletin* says, in yesterday's issue of that paper:

Disguise it as they may, those of this city and the whole State are either starting up in whole or in part, or preparing to do so, while those which were running in part are increasing, or soon to increase, their force of workmen. As to the new sources of demand for their products, there cannot be said to be any special cause or causes at work which, in their nature, would be temporary only; but the call is general for goods, and general from all sections of the country and from all trades, which fact insures the most steady and healthy and continued demand possible. Among these sources, first are the railroads, which have been economizing for the past three years, until they have used up all their material on hand at the time of the panic, and even allowed their roads to run down in order to keep their expenses within the reduced compass of their incomes. We are told by railroad men that their stock of material on hand throughout the country was very large at the outbreak of the panic, and that to this fact the long depression in the iron interest was largely due. Now we are told that they have not only used them up, but have also allowed their roads, both tracks and rolling stock to run down to a point where they are now compelled to replace a large amount of worn out material and repair a large portion of the remainder of their stock, whether they would or not. In addition to this, the regular traffic of the country, both eastern and western, also is yearly increasing, requiring yearly additions to the rolling stock of all the roads, increased tracks, sidings and local as well as terminal transfer facilities. This year the crops of all sections are unusually abundant, which will require a much greater number of cars to take them to the seaboard; while on the other hand, the resumption of manufactures throughout the East and Middle States shows that there is and will be, a very material increase in Western bound freight. All these will require the utmost activity on the part of the roads to accommodate. Indeed, even now the great Pennsylvania road is unable to give its best shippers in the West cars to bring freight forward to the seaboard, and the corn trade of this port is blocked as a consequence. A Pennsylvania railroad man informs us that they are so overdone with passenger traffic also that they have neither engines nor cars enough to do the business, and that they no longer try to make running time on any but their limited trains. This latter, of course, is due to the Centennial increase; but the stock will be terribly worn down when it ceases, and must be replaced or repaired. The other cause of complaint—the lack of freight cars—is due, however, to permanent causes. What, then, must be the condition of the generality of the railroads throughout the country if such a great and rich road as the Pennsylvania has allowed its traffic to outgrow the facilities for moving it? This great source of demand for iron and iron manufactures must therefore tell on the iron interests, and very soon; while the same set of causes have been at work in all other trades to render the demand greatly increased this fall, and unusually urgent. Mining interests are also yearly becoming of greater importance, and require more machinery, while the development of new territory is increasing the demand for agricultural implements every year, and, with the past two years' good crops, the farmers will be compelled to purchase, while they will have the means wherewith to do so. In this trade and in every particular, therefore, the prospects of the iron trade for the coming year, commencing now, are brighter than they have been since 1872 by far.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Extensive fires are raging in the Dismal Swamp.

There is a rumor that Minister Pierrepont is going to resign. Hope it's true.

Even Boss Tweed made a more faithful return of his income than was made by Tilden.

A large number of Mudfog Associations for the Promotion of Everything are now in session.

Japan is suffering from drought, by which her crops are injured, particularly the rice crop.

The pumpkin-pie season is again breaking upon the nation in full-orbed and transcendant glory.

The Pennsylvania Railroad is now doing a heavier passenger business than it did in active war times.

A New York paper, with a paroxysmal proof reader, says that Beecher has demanded a change of Venus.

The yellow fever has been taken to Brooklyn from Savannah, where it continues to rage fiercely.

Governor Tilden considers himself to be the Man of Destiny. So did Napoleon, and we got awfully thrashed.

The Democratic Texas Legislature has appropriated $8,000 for a portrait of the great Democrat, General Lee.

Georgia, we are glad to hear, has a famous crop of corn, the greatest she has known since the war, and also of rice.

The Centennial Exhibition now has another obstacle. The drainage is bad and the employees have malarial attacks.

The Mexican revolutionary party is regarded as having failed. There soon will be another attempt made to get up a revolution.

It is stated that crime has more than doubled in Massachusetts in the past ten years, the persons confined in 1875 numbering twenty thousand.

The Californians are impatient to get the Hawaiian treaty working. All that is now lacking is an exchange of papers with Chief Justice Elisha Allen of the Hawaiian kingdom.

A true nobleman. At the last rent audit of the Marquis of Exeter, held last month, he returned ten per cent. to the farmers on his extensive estates, in consideration of the bad season.

The "O.d South" Church, of Boston, is really to be saved after all. The rumor proves a fact, that the $400,000 for the land is ready, at any time, and only details are to be arranged.

Some of the best work in shaping platinum for practical use is shown in the specimens sent to the Centennial Exhibition by one of our own countrymen from an obscure hamlet in this State.

The new Turkish Sultan is credited with the design of abolishing slavery throughout his dominions. Such a reform would help him abroad, but it is perhaps doubtful whether it would improve his condition at home.

Through the humane sentiments that animate the Government of Brazil, the large sums already collected for the gradual emancipation of poor slaves are about being used to that effect in every part of the empire.

Two Massachusetts cotton mills have just announced a semi-annual dividend of three-and-a half per cent., which has all been earned within the last six months. This is a good showing for the times, and is a sign of good management.

The pulpit used by Whitefield in his open-air meetings is on exhibition at the Centennial Exposition. With it is the chair of Elizabeth Wallbridge, "the Dairyman's Daughter," dear to the heart of the tract distributor all over the world.

An important meeting of all the trades' union societies of Great Britain will be held at New Castle-on-Tyne next Monday. Workingmen of the world over are beginning to seriously consider the subject of technical protection under the trade union system.

It has been determined that the statue of Byron should be of bronze, and that the pedestal be constructed out of the marble offered to the committee by the Greek Government. The statue will ultimately stand opposite the house where Byron wrote the "Siege of Corinth."

The steamship "Frigorific" has just sailed from Rouen, France, for the river Plate, in South America, with a view of returning with a supply of fresh beef. This vessel is the first to cross the equator on such an errand, and if the experiment is a success an important and valuable trade in fresh meat will grow up between Europe and South America.

According to a paper read before the late meeting of the Social Science Association at Saratoga, a healthy laboring man consumes about five hundred pounds of meat and bread in a year, while the railroads now carry a quarter of a ton, or five hundred pounds, from Chicago to Boston for a dollar and a quarter, or about a day's wages of a laboring man.

A Dominion mechanic has discovered a plan for making illuminating gas by combining nine tenths of ordinary liquid sewage with one-tenth of crude petroleum. The gaseous product given off by the sewage in the retorts and charged with carbon from the oil, is carried off through a condenser by pipes of fifty feet coil into the tank, which receives a deposit of nitrogen and ammonia.

What does this mean? The London *Christian Globe* of the 25th ultimo says. "By a cable dispatch of this day from Dr. Talmage, we are authorized to deny emphatically the widespread rumor that there has been a financial quarrel between Messrs. Moody and Sankey. It is simply a malicious fabrication." By the way, Mr. Sankey does not accompany the great evangelist on his approaching Western tour.

One of the most novel methods of removing a debt is that adopted by the Plymouth Congregational church of Chicago. It has a membership of 600 and a debt of $50,000 It has divided this debt into shares, which it sells to members at $10 a share, and for which it gives a certificate of "Centennial membership." In this way it hopes if the debt cannot be paid off that at least the church property shall not pass into the hands of the Sheriff. The money thus received forms a sinking fund, which will reduce the debt and in time remove it altogether.

PERSONAL.

Alexander H. Stephens, although still in feeble health, occupies the larger part of his time in preparing an article on American history for the forthcoming volume of "Johnson's Encyclopedia."

A reunion of the members of the Legislature, Governors and heads of Departments previous to the year 1852, will be held in the State Capitol at Harrisburg, on the 28th inst., that day being the anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution in 1776.

Charles Wyndham, the manager and actor, sufficiently well known in this city, while on a recent tour through Switzerland, ventured up one of the Alps without a guide, fell into a crevasse and suffered internal injuries that, it is feared, are most serious.

The proceedings at the great Welsh Eisteddfod were of a somewhat solemn character. It was what is known as chair day, and the winner of the chair prize, Thomas Jones, Llangollen, having died on the day the poem was sent in, there was a funeral procession of bards, the chair being covered by a pall.

At Fossville, California, lives old Foss, the crack stage-driver of the Pacific. He has now retired from business, having grown rich, and keeps the refreshment station on the stage road, having resigned the reins to his son. He has a collection of whips, given him by different associations and friends, which hang on racks in his hall as trophies. One of these, given him by the late Ralston, is valued at $10,000, being mounted in gold and richly set with jewels.

James T. Fields sometimes reads a sermon on Sunday afternoon in the town hall at Manchester, N. H., making a little speech of his own before he begins the reading. Last Sunday he read one of Robert Collyer's sermons, prefacing it with this comparison: "They say in the West, that wherever you see a burr oak the land around is sure to be good. Mr. Collyer has always seemed to me a sort of moral burr oak, standing firm set in the heart of a great and productive soil, for his people are rich in good works from year's end to year's end."

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,

Advertising Agents,

37 Park Row, New York,

Desire to Call the Attention of Business Men, who wish to reach the Reading Public, to the following

FACTS:

1. They have been in the Advertising business for nearly a quarter of a century, and given it constant attention and study during that time.

2. They have had, and continue to have, confidential business relations with all the newspapers and other periodicals in the United States and Canada.

3. Their records show that these publications are in one of fair treatment, honorable dealing and prompt settlements.

4. In consequence of this, they can always have advertisements inserted in the publications they prefer.

5. They are so acquainted with the entire press of the country that they can select the *best mediums* for any given purpose.

6. Having done advertising for all kinds of business, and noted the results to their customers, they can give valuable suggestions as to the *size, style and position* which will make the most effective advertisement for the object to be attained.

7. Having frequent orders for a large number of papers, they can, in most cases, get the work done for less cost than the advertiser would have to pay if he sent the orders direct.

8. They examine all papers, note all omissions or irregularities, secure the strict fulfillment of every stipulation of the order, and submit full files for the inspection of the advertiser.

9. They give the advertiser the full benefit of their facilities and of their supervision *without charge*, all commissions being paid by the publishers.

10. They submit estimates for any given list of papers, or for properly covering any given district.

11. For a systematic working up of any large enterprise, they assist in the preparation of circulars, pamphlets and general reading matter, in addition to newspaper advertising.

They invite a call from any parties who contemplate advertising in any way or for any amount.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,

37 Park Row, New York.
701 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.
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43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.

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JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.

CHARTERED IN 1862.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; A. Bradley, J. S. Graham, S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.

Chas. H. Milnor, Secretary and Treasurer.
SOLICITOR—John H. Bailey.

GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.

Statement of Condition of the Com'py, JANUARY 1ST, 1876.

Cash Capital	$ 500,000 00
Reserve for Re-Insurance	616,853 37
Reserve for Losses under adjustment	78,138 07
Net Surplus	616,150 88
	$1,710,151 32

INVESTMENT OF ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in Bank	$ 171,826 51
Bonds and Mortgages, being first lien on Real Estate	715,700 00
United States Bonds (market value)	589,275 00
Bonds of the City of New York and Brooklyn, (market value)	47,845 00
Bank Stocks (market value)	6,300 00
Loans, secured by Collaterals	35,462 34
Real Estate	50 487 34
Interest and Rents Accrued, January 1st, 1876	19,604 46
Cash in hands of Agents and in course of transmission	70,040 40
Premiums due and uncollected on Policies issued at Home Office	3,410 12
	$1,710,151 32

JOHN D. BIGGERT, Agent,
TUF Office, 61 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

R. H. PALMER & CO.

"LIMITED,"

SUCCESSORS TO R. H. PALMER.

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AND THE

STRAW, MILLINERY,

AND FANCY GOODS BUSINESS

AT

No. 105 Market Street.

Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company.

59 FOURTH AVENUE.

ASSETS $ 40,443,395.98.
SURPLUS $ 3,816,531.48

DIVIDEND EDITED $3,037,872.83. RATIO OF EXPENSE TO INCOME 8.77 PER CENT.

E.S. CARRIER, Gen'l Agent

OTTO WUTH,

Analytical and Consulting Chemist,

9 WATER STREET.

PATENTS.

Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, or 29 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.
Send for circular.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH MCNEILL, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward Pittsburgh.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.
ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. MCELROY, Jr., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. MCGILL, West Deer township.
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
TREASURER,
WM. MCCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.
CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.

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(BELOW CHESTNUT,)

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NOTICE.

Visitors to the Exhibition in want of VISITING OR BUSINESS CARDS, FINE STATIONERY, RUSSIA LEATHER GOODS, ETC., can obtain them of

MASON & CO.,

at Exposition Grounds, and

1202 CHESTNUT STREET.

STORE OPEN IN THE EVENING.

WILLIAM HEATON,

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The Only First-class Three-Dollar-per-Day Hotel in Washington.

In order to meet the wants of the Traveling Public, this First-class Hotel has reduced its price from Four to Three Dollars per day. The above Hotel is pleasantly located near Fourteenth street, fronting on Pennsylvania avenue, is convenient to the Treasury, Army, Navy, State, Postoffice and Interior Departments.

N. B.—Take the Pennsylvania Avenue Horse Cars, and tell the Conductor to let you off at the Imperial Hotel. JAMES S. PEIRCE, Proprietor.

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL,

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No. 128 Liberty Street, Foot of Fifth Avenue.

TERMS $2 PER DAY.

HUGH KEYS, Proprietor.

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS

will be received until NOON, of SEPTEMBER 15, 1876, at the office of the Secretary, No. 136 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, for the following Work on the DUQUESNE INCLINED PLANE, viz:

350 lin. ft. Iron Bridgework.
90,000 ft. b. m. Framed Timber on Roadway.
1 pr. Engines.
1 pr. Rollers.
Hoisting and Safety Apparatus, &c.

Plans and specification can be seen at the office of Samuel Diescher, Engineer, corner Sixth and Smithfield streets.

The Company reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Board.
KIRK Q. BIGHAM, Secretary.

REMOVAL.

England & Bindley,

HARDWARE,

50 Seventh Ave.,

Three doors below Grant street. One and a half squares from Union Depot.

WE INVITE ATTENTION OF TRADE TO STOCK AND PRICES. TTHS

R. M. Leonard,

LUMBER MERCHANT,

173 Penn Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

DRY GOODS.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1876.

DRESS GOODS!

At 8c, opened to-day a splendid bargain in Kilmarnock Plaids.
At 12½c, an extra bargain in Mahmatson Plaids, very desirable for fall wear.
At 18½c, an extraordinary bargain in Tasmania Plaids, same goods sold formerly at 25c.
At 18½c, a very choice line of Newport and Venetian Suitings, worth 25c.
Scotch Plaids in all the clans.
French and Fancy Plaids at very low prices.
Our stock of Plaids is now very attractive.
At 18½c, Knickerbocker Suitings, a bargain.
Camel's Hair Suitings from 12½c to 81 50.
At extremely low prices, all the latest shades in Pure Pongee Silk Brocades.
Also, just opened great bargains in Pure Pongee Silk Striped Brocades.
At 28 and 31c, great bargains in a very choice assortment of Plain and Twilled Alpaca Brocades.
All the latest shades in Alpaca Mohairs, from 18½c to 81.

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Federal Street, Allegheny, Pa.

DRESS GOODS!

At lowest prices, Satin Damassee Brocades.
An extra bargain at 32c in all shades of Alpaca Mohairs; these goods sold formerly at 37½c.
Brilliantines in the most desirable fall shades, such as Seal Brown, two shades of Brown, Green, two shades of Green, Myrtle, Prune, Navy Blue, Dark Steel, Drabs, &c.
Trial striped Brocades, a new goods, of mixed colors, very desirable.
All the very latest shapes in All Wool Colored Cashmeres, from 56c to 81 50.
Black Cashmeres from 37½c to 82 50, and our stock will compare favorably with any in the United States.
Black Dress Silks from 75c to 83.
Striped Dress Silks 75c to 81 50, extra bargains.
Silk Department is complete in all the leading shades and at old prices.
A full assortment in Plain and Barred Flannels.
Barred Country Flannels at 25, 28, 31, 35, 37½ and 40c.

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James Caldwell & Co.

Invite special attention to their Spring Opening, which will be found unusually attractive:

LADIES' SPRING SUITS

In great variety of styles and material, ranging in price from Five to Fifty Dollars.
Ladies' Embroidered, Braided and Trimmed

OVERDRESSES & COSTUMES,

In Black Cashmere and Drap D'Ete.

Black Cashmere Sacques and Jackets.
Black Silk Sacques and Jackets.
Linen Suits and Costumes.

Black Dress Silks,

From 75 cents to $4 50 per yard.

A choice selection of DRESS SILKS, from 75 cents to $1, in Checks, Bars, Stripes and Plain Colors.

All the new Fabrics in CHECKS, STRIPES and MIXTURES, for Ladies' Spring Suits and Dresses.

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BLACK & COLORED CASHMERES.

Black Silk Warp Cashmeres and Henrietta Cloths.

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Black Alpacas, Mohair Lustres and Brilliantines.

A large stock of Tamboured Lace Curtains, of our own importation, at less than regular prices.

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CENTENNIAL. 1876. SPRING.

There are three reasons why everybody should buy from

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1st.—Our Salesroom being on second floor, our expenses are less than any other house of the same class.
2d.—We buy everything from manufacturers, so that our customers have but one profit to pay.
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DYSPEPSIA is the costly price we pay for luxuries. All civilized nations suffer from it, more or less, but none so much as the people of the United States. It is here, in the new world, that the disease has become domesticated, and we, as a people, have threatened to monopolize its miseries. Let us check its further progress, by the use of

Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient,

TTHS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

PATENTS.

JOHNSTON & DONN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

AND

Solicitors for American and Foreign Patents.

Office, No. 16 Sixth St., Pittsburgh, Pa., And cor. of

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, September 11, 1876.

Business at the banks moves along steadily, the ever recurring characteristics of abundant funds, easy discounts and quiet business being still prominent. The money market is quiet with a little improvement in the offerings of prime commercial bills. There is not, however, much prospect of any permanent stiffening of the money market. Whatever might be expected in that direction from the increase of fall business will be balanced by the large shipments of coal, which are going on now. These shipments amounted to day to 2,300,000 bushels and more will be shipped in the next few days. Quite a large amount of funds has been employed of late in carrying the coal in the pools, now being shipped to the down river markets, which will in the course of a few weeks be released. As a consequence of this and other circumstances nothing but ease in the money market need be expected in the immediate future. In local stocks and securities we hear of no especial news. Our Philadelphia telegram reports an advance of ¾ per cent. in Pennsylvania Railroad stock and of ¼ in Pittsburgh, Titusville and Buffalo. The following are late quotations of railway stocks and bonds of this vicinity as made in the exchanges of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore:

	Bid.	Asked.
A V R R 7'ms 1013	102	
A V R R 7 per ct. 88		
A V R R 1st 7s	92	
C & P stock	91	
C & P consol f	111	
C & P 5th mtge	105	
P R R stk	48¾	
P R R gen m 6s	106	
P R R gen m 6s	107	
P R R gen m 7s	107¾	
P R R gen m 6s	105½	
Ohio C & I 7s	75	
P C & St L 7s	80¾	81

	Bid.	Asked.
E & P 1st 7s	91	
E & P 2d 7s	75	
E & P 5ths guar	88	
E & P 6s equip	95	
P & Conn 7s	103½	104
P & Conn 7s	103½	104
P, Ft W & C	125	
Pitts'gh stk	100½	101¼
Do 1st mtge	120	125
Do 2d mtge	110	
Do 3d mtge	103	104
P, T & Balt.	9¾	10
West Penn 6s	80	

—The real estate market does not show any especial improvement in the demand, probably on account of the cautious and distrustful feeling with which capital, the most timid and least discerning of all commercial forces, has come to regard the future. And yet real estate presents opportunities of an undoubtedly desirable character to the careful investor. We do not refer to such speculative operations as made and unmade fortunes some years ago, but to the judicious purchase for investment of improved residence or business property. It is worthy of remark in this connection that the success of the new government loan establishes one important fact, which is that with the best security known, 4½ per cent is considered an advantageous investment by the capital of this country. Now the real estate market is in no chaotic a condition that it is impossible to predicate exactly what its possibilities are. In cases where properties have been forced to sale they have, as is well known, been sacrificed. In other cases, real estate is offered at prices which, under the present decline in rents, makes the old ten per cent. returns out of the question. But a good many bargains present themselves in which improved real estate can be had at prices on which five to seven per cent. returns will be made after paying taxes, repairs, insurance, &c. Such a return, considering the security, makes good real estate a desirable investment in the present condition of the money market. It will be observed that this view of the subject does not take into consideration the appreciation of values that would follow the revival of Pittsburgh's interests which will result from the improvement of her railway facilities—a factor by no means unimportant at present.

—The following circular is being sent to bankers from the Executive Committee of the Bankers' Association:

The Executive Committee appointed at the Saratoga meeting in July last, have made arrangements for holding a mass convention of officers or representatives of the banks of the United States, at Philadelphia, October 3, 4 and 5, 1876, for the purpose of discussing matters of importance to the banking interests of the country, and to complete the organization of the American Bankers' Association.

Hon. Hugh McCulloch, former Secretary of the Treasury (now of London, England), Geo. S. Coe, Esq., President of the American Exchange National Bank, and Chairman of the Clearing House Association of New York, and other distinguished financial gentlemen are expected to be present and address the conventions. The attendance of invited representatives from your bank to be present.

—The low rates for money in Europe do not appear to have attracted foreign borrowers to any great extent, except of all those of the United States. Among the calls in London upon new loans this month our country does not appear for one dollar. The total amount of it's almost payable on loans there this month is £2,983,470, of which £504,100 is on account of the Queen sterling five per cent. debentures, and £432,370 on account of four per cent. debentures. Indeed, the current loans of England are almost entirely for colonial and home enterprises. The total amount of capital called up in London on new loans during the first eight months of this year was £30,000,000, against £33,000,000 for the same period of 1875. This falls are of interest in as showing that the present auspicious depression in foreign exchange is not due to transfers of capital from England to the United States, but rather to purely commercial causes. As soon as we begin to buy abroad again the tide will run with much greater force.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

September 11, 1876.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	110	110
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	118	118⅝				118⅝
5-20's, 1865, reg	107¾	107¾				107¾
5-20's, 1865, new	113⅝	113⅝				
5-20's, 1867, regis. cred	116¼	116¼				116¼
5-20's, 1867	116	116⅛				116⅛
5-20's, 1868, registered	115¾	115¾				115¾
5-20's, 1868	115¾	115¾				115¾
10-40's	113¼	113¼				113¼
10-40's, coupons	113¼	113¼				113¼
Currency 6's	126½	126½				126½
New 4½ per cents	109¾	109¾				109¾
Western Union Tel	70¾	70¾	70¾	70	70	70¾
Quicksilver				25½		
Pacific Mail	20½			20½	20½	20¾
Panama	98					
Adams Express	49½					
Wells-Fargo Express	95½					
American Express	50½					
United States Ex	69½					
New York Central	103					
Erie	10	10¾				10¾
Michigan Central	32	32		32	32	32
Michigan Southern	34	34¼	34¼	34	34	34
Illinois Central	95					
Cleveland & Pittsburgh				92		
Chicago & Northwestern	16					16
Do. preferred	61					61¾
Rock Island	104½	105		104½	105	105
St. Paul common	31¾	32				31¾
Do. preferred	66¾	66¾	67	66¾	67	66¾
Wabash, common	10					
Ohio & Mississippi	11⅝	11⅝				11⅝
Union Pacific	62					62
Harlem	126½			129		129
Hannibal & St. Joe	11			10½		11
Atlantic & Pac., pref	25					25½
Iron Mountain	14					14
C. C. & I. C	3¾			3		3¼
Missouri Pacific	67					67
South Carolinas, Act	82¾					82¾
South Carolinas, 2nd	66¾					66¾
Missouri 6's	107¾					107¾

—The following is the report of prices of the leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central			400
Reading			44
United Cos. of N. J.			1300
Pitts., Titusville & Buf	95	10	
Lehigh Valley	59¾	59½	
Allegheny Valley		59	
Central Transportation			102
P. C. & St. L. m. bds	80¾		
Northern Pacific bonds	14		

(By Associated Press.)

Gold Closed at 110.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, September 11.—Money 5@6 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 6@8 per cent. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $44,000. Customs receipts $420,000. Clearings $31,000,000. Sterling dull at 8834@85.

GOLD.

Gold weak, closing at the lowest point of the day. Prices opened at 110¾, advanced to 110¾ and fell off to 110. Borrowing rates flat and 1, 1⅛, 1¼ and 2¼ per cent., and carrying rates 1, 1⅛ and 1 per cent.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds active and steady. It is said that the Treasury Department to-day or to-morrow will issue another call for $10,000,000 of 5-20 bonds, making the total called $40,000,000. The syndicate have advanced the price of new United States 4½ per cent. bonds to 4¼ of gold in this market, and 4¼@4¼ in London, an advance of ¼ per cent. Railroad bonds firm in tone this afternoon. North Missouri firsts advanced from 98¾ to 99¾. Chicago and Northwestern consolidated coupon gold bonds sold at 91¾@94¾, and Milwaukee and St. Paul consolidated sinking funds 89¾. State bonds are quiet but steady, except Tennessees, which are lower. The stock market opened weak and was lower, especially for coal stocks, which declined from 1 to 5 per cent. Delaware and Hudson Canal fell from 79 to 76 regular and 76 seller sixty days, Western Union from 70¾ to 70, Michigan Central from 41 to 39¾, Lake Shore from 35¼ to 34, St. Paul from 31¾ to 31¾, preferred from 69¼ to 68¾, Ohio and Mississippi from 11¾ to 11⅝ and Missouri Pacific from 67¾ to 67. The second call a steadier tone prevailed and prices showed a recovery of from ¼ to ⅝ per cent. In late afternoon dealings stocks were generally higher. Lake Shore was firm and recovered from 50¾ to 51⅜, with the last sales at 51¼. Michigan Central rallied from 39¾ to 40¾ and closed at 39¾. Rock Island advanced one per cent., selling up to 105¾ and closing at 105¾. St. Paul preferred rose to 66. Northwestern preferred to 69¼ and Western Union to 70¼. The market closed active with a better feeling. The deliveries of stocks to-day were large, considerable irregularity, the market being so much oversold. Coal stocks commanded a large bonus per sale. Michigan Central loaned at 1½@1-32 aggregated 91,000 shares, of which 1,300 were Rock Island, 2,000 St. Paul, 7,500 Western Union, 11,000 New Jersey Central and 9,000 Michigan Central. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.	
W. U. Telegraph	70¾
Quicksilver	25¾
Do. preferred	47
Pacific Mail	20¾
Mariposa	
Do. preferred	35¾
Adams Express	49½
Wells-Fargo Ex	95½
American Ex	50½
U. S. Express	69
New York Central	103
Erie	10¾
Do. preferred	15
Harlem	127
Do. preferred	126
Michigan Central	39¾
Panama	98
Lake Shore	51¾
Illinois Central	95¾
Cleveland & Pitts	91½
Chicago & Rock Isl	105¾
Northwest	37¾
Do. preferred	69¼
C., C. & I. C	3¼
Do. bonds	90¾
GOVERNMENTS.	
U. S. coupons, 1881	118¾
5-20's, 1865	115
5-20's, 1865, new	113¾
5-20's, 1867	116
5-20's, 1868	115¾
10-40's	113¼
Currency 6's	126½
New 4½'s	109¾

STOCKS.	
N. J. Central	83
Rock Island	105¾
Toledo & Wabash	2
Do. preferred	7
St. Paul	31¾
Do. preferred	67¾
Ft. Wayne	101
Terre Haute	5
Do. preferred	12
Chicago & Alton	90
Do. preferred	95
Ohio & Mississippi	11¾
Illinois & Chicago	91
Delaware & Lack	76
Western Union	70¼
Missouri Pacific	67
Indiana Central	14
Hannibal & St. Joe	10½
Union Pac. stock	62
Union Pac. bonds	87½
Union Pac. lands	104
Do. land grants	104
Do. S. F. bonds	90¼

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, September 11.—Gold weak at 110¼@110¾, closing at 110¾. Clearings $31,000,000. Customs receipts $420,000. Sterling dull at 883/4@885.

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	40¾	Virginia, old	20
Tennessee, new	40	Missouri 6's	107¾
Virginia, new	25		

LONDON, September 11, 5 P. M.—Consols 93 9-16. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 105½; do 1867, 108¾; 10-40's, 107¾; new 5's, 107¾. Railroad securities—New York Central 100; Erie 11¾; do preferred 17.

PARIS, September 11.—Rentes 106 francs, 22½ centimes.

FRANKFORT, September 11.—United States bonds—New 5's 103.

NEW ORLEANS, September 11.—Gold 110¾. Sight exchange on New York ¾ per cent premium. Sterling exchange 5334.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, September 11, 1876.

The week opens to-day without any especial news with regard to local trade circles. A few were in and business was transacted, moderate amount of business was transacted, some lines being quite active while others were decidedly dull. Grain must be classed in the latter category, the volume, both of receipts and transactions being quite small without material alteration in values. Produce is tolerably active with another upward movement in butter and cheese, while sweet potatoes are weak and a shade lower; apples are in rather better demand and slightly improved in price. Provisions are firmer and we note an appreciation in breakfast bacon, dried beef and lard. Groceries were moderately active with an easier feeling in sugars and lemons a little lower. Petroleum was rather firmer with a very sharp advance reported from Europe and a slight improvement here. Otherwise the market ruled steady and quiet.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,462	Apples, bbls	395
Corn, bus	400	Cheese, bxs	395
Wheat, bus	812	Butter, pkgs	51
Rye, bus	173	Bacon, pcs	2,500
Oats, bus	3,794	Bacon, tcs	100
Hay, bales	65	Potatoes, bus	248

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—There was a limited demand at steady prices. Wheat meets with a fair inquiry for prime grades. We quote new winter at $1 15@1 17 for red; $1 17@1 20 for amber and white. Old winters are rather nominal at $1 18@1 20 ₱ bushel for prime Indiana red winter; $1 00@1 10 for Ohio and Pennsylvania do; low grades 80c@$1 00. Corn is coming in very sparingly, but the demand is also light. We quote shelled corn 56@57c for prime yellow Kansas; 55@56c for Ohio do; 52@53c for high mixed; 51@52c for low mixed. Ear nominal at 52@53c for high prime yellow; 50@51c for mixed. Oats are scarce and firm, with prices quotable 1@2c higher for prime grades. We quote white new at 35@36c; mixed do 32@34c. Old nominal at 35@37c for prime white; 33@34c for mixed; white Western 36@37c. Rye is firm; we quote at 62@63c. Jobbing sales rule 3@5c above quotations.

FLOUR—Continues in good demand and steady. Rates current are as follows for the wholesale trade of our local dealers: No. 3 white wheat flour $7 25 ₱ barrel; No. 1 amber do $6 75; red wheat flour $6 25@6 50; in sacks 25c off ₱ barrel. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flours are steady as follows: Choice brands of winter wheat flour $6 25@6 50; white wheat $7 00@7 25; Wisconsin is quoted at $5 75@6 00; Minnesota $6 00@6 25; fancy St. Louis $5 25@6 00; choice patents $5 50@5 90; new Ohio red winter wheat flour rules at $5 75@6 00; fresh ground, in bbls, $6 50@6 75; cornmeal 20c ₱ bushel; oatmeal $5 25@5 00 ₱ barrel; kegs $3 00; rye flour $4 50@4 75 ₱ barrel.

HAY—The demand is still light and the market dull and unchanged. We quote baling hay and truck as follows: Prime No. 1 timothy $15 00@14 00 ₱ ton; No. 2 $11 00@12 00; upland prairie $10 00@11 00. Baled hay from store rules at $15 00@16 00. Loose hay in wagon sold all the way from $12 00@13 00 per ton, as to quality.

MILL FEED—The demand is fair and the market is steady. We quote bran at $12 00@12 50 per ton; seconds and shipstuffs $13 00@15 00; middlings $20 00@21 00; chopped feed $18 00@20 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—A somewhat improved demand is reported, and we note some sales of extra choice grades at rather higher prices. The stock is light, but an ample supply will come forward if there is any marked advance in prices. We quote at $1 50@1 75 for choice; 75c@$1 25 for common.

BEANS—There is little or no demand, and prices are entirely nominal at 90c@$1 00 per bushel for navy.

BUTTER—An increasing tone of firmness and strength pervades the market on choice grades, and we note an advance on such qualities of 1@2c. Low grades are still rather abundant, and while there is a little movement for packing purposes at unchanged quotations, the market for this kind of stock is still unfavorable. Fancy creamery is quite active and firm at 30@32c for stock packed with ice; choice fresh rolls were active at 21@25c; choice solid packed 22@24c; prime do 17@21c; common 10@15c.

CHEESE—The market was again firm, with an exceedingly active demand, and another advance is quoted on August makes, July cheese ruling about steady at former figures. We note August makes of Ohio factory at 10@10½c to the wholesale trade; jobbing at 10¾@11c; New York Goshen sold in round lots at 11@11¼c; jobbing quotations 12@12½c.

EGGS—The market is again firm with a rather light supply. We quote strictly fresh at 19@20c ₱ dozen.

FEATHERS—Choice are quoted at 60@65c in wholesale lots; lower qualities 50@55c.

FRESH FRUITS—Demand good but choice qualities of some kinds were not very plenty. Peaches were in good supply at $2 00@2 50 for choice; $1 00@1 75 for poor to common. Pears were scarce at $2 00@2 50 ₱ bushel. Grapes in heavy supply and weak at $2 50@3 00 ₱ cwt. Plums are steady at $3 50@4 00 ₱ bushel.

HONEY—There is a quiet and easy market at steady prices, ruling at 20@25c ₱ lb; new California 25c ₱ lb.

POULTRY—The market is dull and depressed. We quote live chickens at 20@25c ₱ pair in the coop.

POTATOES—The supply is very light and trade is almost at a standstill. We quote at $2 00@2 50 ₱ barrel for prime Early Rose; $1 00@1 50 for common to fair. Some were made at 75@80c ₱ bushel. Sweet potatoes are steady and easy under a liberal supply. We quote at $2 25@3 50 ₱ barrel for Baltimore, Jerseys at $1 00.

ONIONS—Are quiet and steady at $2 00@2 25 ₱ barrel.

SEEDS—Timothy seed is dull and weak at $2 00@2 15 per bushel, after which lots were made at $1 90. Cloverseed is quiet with nothing doing, and prices are nominal at $7 00@10 ₱ bushel.

VINEGAR—There is a moderate demand at 18@20c ₱ gallon for prime country stock; 15c for best city makes.

Provisions.

There is a moderately good trade, the demand being steady and prices firm with an upward tendency. We note a higher quotation on breakfast bacon, dried beef and lard. Receipts are liberal.

BACON—The market is easy. Jobbing quotations are as follows: Sugar-cured hams 13@13½c ₱ pound; short ribs 11½c; clear sides 11½c.

CUT AND CURED MEATS—Hams were steady at 12c ₱ lb. Other sugar-cured meats unchanged. Breakfast bacon rules easy and we quote sugar-cured at 14½c. Sugar-cured shoulders, canvassed, are steady at 10c. Dried beef, sugar-cured, was firm at 16½c. Beef tongues, ₱ dozen, are quoted at $6 00@7 00.

LARD—Demand fair and market firmer. We quote refined lard in tierces 12¾c ₱ lb; in half barrels 13¾c; in 10-lb buckets 13¾c; in 5-lb caddies 14¼c ₱ lb; in 3-lb caddies 14c ₱ lb; in 2-lb pails 14¼c ₱ lb; in 5-lb pails 14c ₱ lb; in 1-lb pails 15¼c ₱ lb.

LARD OIL—The market is unchanged. We quote extra 85c per gallon; No. 1 at 75c ₱ gallon; No. 2 at 65@68c; miners' oil, white winter, 85c; yellow winter 55c.

MESS PORK—Continues in good demand and steady at $19 00 ₱ barrel.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers', city rendered, at 8¾@8¾c ₱ lb; country do 7¾@8c ₱ lb.

Groceries.

The week opened with a moderately good demand for staple groceries, the leading houses generally reporting a fair volume of orders by mail, while the trade demand was not very active. We note a decline of about 5c@c on standard and hard sugars, which is the only important alteration that we have to notice. Price-current are as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	*Sugars.*	₱ lb.
Fancy Rio	24	Standard A	11½c
Choice Rio	23c	Standard B	11¼c
Prime Rio	22c	Standard C	10¾c
Good Rio	21c	Extra C—yel	10¼c
Ordinary Rio	19½c	C—yellow	10 c
Java	31c	Refinery, B	10½c
Roasted Coffees.		Cut Loaf	12½c
Rio, in papers	26c	Crushed	11½c
21 grades do, do	24½c	Powdered	11½c
Rio, in bulk	21½c	Granulated	11½c
Java, in papers	34c	Coffee, A	₱ gal.
Java, in bulk	31½c	Str'y ch. N. O	65c
Teas.		Prime	82@83c
Young Hyson	75@90	Choice	90@95c
Gunpowder	85@	*Syrups.*	
Imperial	75@	Ex. white drips	65@70c
Japan	75@	Sugar drips	50@55c
Oolong	75@	Lower grades	25@45c
Fancy do		*Molasses.*	
Souchong	75@	Irish soap, ₱ box	$4 25
Rice.		B. S. Soap, ₱ box	4 00
Choice Carlin	6¼@7 c	Babbitt's best, ₱ box	6 75
Patna	7 @7¼c	Gold do	6 25
Rangoon	6 c	Extra olive do	3 50
Louisiana	6 c	Do. N. Y. City, ₱ B.	2 c
Starch.	₱ lb	German mottled do	2¼c
Pearl	3½@4 c	California, ₱ box	$4 50
Silver gloss	6¼c	*Soda.*	
Corn	7½@8¼c	Bi-carb, in bxs	4½@5 c
Spices (whole.)		Bi-carb, in 5-lb pkgs	5 c
Cloves	45 c	Bi-carb, in 1-lb papers	6¼c
Alspice	11 c	*Candles.*	
Cassia	33@35 c	Star, full wt	16 c
Nutmegs	1 15	Stearine	10@11 c
Pepper	20 c	Mould	10@10½c

FISH—A moderate business is done at revised quotations, as follows:

	Per bbl.		Per bbl.
Extra No. 1 Mess mackerel	$25 00	Split Labrador Herring, hf-b'l	7@7 00
Extra No. 1 shore	20 00	Lake Pickerel, do	3 50
Extra No. 1 bay	18 00	Lake Herring, do	2 25
Extra No. 2 large	12 50	Lge Georges cod-fish, ₱ lb	6¼
No. 2 medium	12 00	Medium do	5¼
No. 3 large	10 00	Pickerel Scrapples	12½
No. 3 medium	8 50	Halibut, ₱ lb	12½
Whitefish, hf-bbls	5 25	No. 1 Herring, ₱ box	35
Lake Trout, do	4 50	Scaled Herring, ₱ box	20

FOREIGN FRUITS—There is a light trade. We quote as follows: Raisins—Layers, new, per box, $2 40; London layers, new, 9½@9¾c; Sultanas 18c. Dates in ₱ lb. Currants 7½@8c. Citron 30c. Prunes 5½@6c. Almonds—Langnedoc 22c; do shelled 38c; do Princess 27c; do Jordan 35c; do Ivica 22c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 15c; Sicily filbert 13c. Smyrna figs 16c. Brazil nuts 10c. Maccaroni 11@18c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Palermo, ₱ box, $7 00@8 00. Oranges are firm at $7 50 ₱ box. Cocoanuts $6 00 ₱ hundred.

CANNED GOODS—Trade is rather quiet, and prices are easy and slightly nominal. We quote green peas, 2 ₱ cans per doz, $2 40; raspberries do $2 00; strawberries do $1 75; gooseberries do $1 30; pineapples do, $2 30; blackberries do, $1 50; peaches, 3 ₱ cans per doz, $2 15@2 25; tomatoes do, $1 60.

Petroleum.

September 11.—The market was rather quiet to-day, without very marked changes in the local trade, either in crude or refined. Reports from abroad show a marked advance at Antwerp and Liverpool; but whether this is the result of advances here or the commencement of a new movement, the effect of which will be felt here this week, the future must decide. Certificates opened at $3 87½, advanced to $3 92½, and closed firm at $3 91¼ bid, with $3 92½ asked. Conduit may be quoted the same as United. A remarkable feature of the market is that pipeage paid oil has been sold at the same price as paid for United and Conduit certificates. Union certificate may be quoted 10c below United and Conduit. On the whole the market here is strong with but little oil in the hands of producers holding for higher prices. Pipe lines paying $3 35 at the wells.

REFINED—The market was firm with a slightly stronger feeling in sympathy with the tone of foreign advices. Our cable reports show an advance of 5@6d in London and a franc in Antwerp, which does not exert any particular effect here as yet, and may only be a result of the late advances here. We quote standard white at 22@22½c for five hundred and thousand barrel lots at works; 23c for the home trade. New York rules at 25¼@26c.

Philadelphia and Baltimore rule at 25¼@26c; Richmond delivery is quoted nominally at 25½c.

OIL DARBIES—There is a moderately active and firm market at $1 45@1 50 for city made; $1 30@1 35 for country do.

(By Western Union Telegraph.)

OIL CITY, September 11.—The *Derrick* says of Saturday's market: The bulk of the day's business was done at $2 85½@3 85. Opening at $3 85½ for United, it dropped to $3 80, at which there were but few sales made, though one or two were effected at $3 79¾ for very old certificates. It then rallied and advanced until $3 90 was paid for certificates dated Monday, then declined again to $3 85, reacted and finally closed at $3 87½. In shipment hardly anything was done, and quotations were not easily established. The nominal quotation was about $3 90@3 95. Sales and resales 53,000 barrels.

NEW YORK, September 11, closing, 9.—The market is without new feature. Trade is moderate only on export account but unchanged rates are held. Crude in bulk quoted at 8½@8¾c; do in shipping order 10@10¼c; refined 12½@12¾c; refined in cases 20@21c; naphta 14@14½c for city. At Baltimore refined rules at 25¼@26c; at Philadelphia 25½@26c.

TITUSVILLE, September 11.—Market neglected at $3 87¼@3 90.

ROUSEVILLE, September 11.—Market firm and unchanged; field at $4 00.

TIDIOUTE, September 11.—Market steady at $3 97½@4 00.

OIL CITY, September 11.—Market quiet at $3 80½ bid; $3 87½ asked; immediate shipment nominally $3 90.

PARKERS, September 11.—Market opening quiet and dull with nothing doing; United certificates nominally $3 85½; shipment $3 90 quote; about $3 90@3 92½. *Later*—United $3 87½; Union $3 75; shipment $3 95. *Noon*—United $3 92½ asked; shipment $3 90@3 95.

PHILADELPHIA, September 11.—Market very strong; standard white 26c; crude 12½c; cases 30c.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, September 11.—Crude petroleum quiet but firm; crude 14½@15c; refined 26c; cases 30c; naphta 14@14½c.

PHILADELPHIA, September 11.—Petroleum nominal; crude in barrels 10c; refined 25½@26c.

LIVERPOOL, September 11.—Refined petroleum 10d; spirits do 11d.

ANTWERP, September 11.—Refined petroleum nominal at 28f.

CLEVELAND, September 10.—Petroleum—Standard white, 110 degrees test, 25c.

MOVEMENTS OF PETROLEUM.

	Bbls
Crude receipts A. V. R. R	1,000
Refined shipments A. V. R. R	5,165

General Merchandise.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—The market is easier. We quote alcohol at $2 20@2 25 ₱ gallon. Highwines are lower at $1 15@1 16 ₱ gallon.

HAGS AND RAGGING—There is a sluggish demand at steady pries. We quote: Extra gunny bags 23c; do second-hand 22c; Union bags 24c; American 23½@24c; Philadelphia A's 23c; California grain bags 9c; English tarred 12c; Penn Mills 8c@$1 00. Old rags coming in very sparingly, but the demand is also light. We quote shelled rags 5@6c; for prime yellow Kansas; 3½@4c for Ohio do; 2@3c for high mixed; 1½@2c for low mixed. Bar quiet at 2@2½c for high prime yellow; 50@51c for mixed. Oats are scarce and firm, with prices quotable 1@2c higher for prime grades. We quote prime white new at 35@36c; mixed do 32@34c. Old nominal at 35@37c for prime white; 33@34c for mixed; white Western 36@37c. Rye is firm; we quote at 62@63c. Jobbing sales rule 3@5c above quotations.

FLOUR—Continues in good demand and steady. Rates current are as follows for the wholesale trade of our local dealers: No. 3 white wheat flour $7 25 ₱ barrel; No. 1 amber do $6 75; red wheat flour $6 25@6 50; in sacks 25c off ₱ barrel. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flours are steady as follows: Choice brands of winter wheat flour $6 25@6 50; white wheat $7 00@7 25; Wisconsin is quoted at $5 75@6 00; Minnesota $6 00@6 25; fancy St. Louis $5 25@6 00; choice patents $5 50@5 90; new Ohio red winter wheat flour rules at $5 75@6 00; fresh ground, in bbls, $6 50@6 75; cornmeal 20c ₱ bushel; oatmeal $5 25@5 00 ₱ barrel; kegs $3 00; rye flour $4 50@4 75 ₱ barrel.

HAY—The demand is still light and the market dull and unchanged. We quote baling hay and truck as follows: Prime No. 1 timothy $15 00@14 00 ₱ ton; No. 2 $11 00@12 00; upland prairie $10 00@11 00. Baled hay from store rules at $15 00@16 00. Loose hay in wagon sold all the way from $12 00@13 00 per ton, as to quality.

MILL FEED—The demand is fair and the market is steady. We quote bran at $12 00@12 50 per ton; seconds and shipstuffs $13 00@15 00; middlings $20 00@21 00; chopped feed $18 00@20 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—A somewhat improved demand is reported, and we note some sales of extra choice grades at rather higher prices. The stock is light, but an ample supply will come forward if there is any marked advance in prices. We quote at $1 50@1 75 for choice; 75c@$1 25 for common.

BEANS—There is little or no demand, and prices are entirely nominal at 90c@$1 00 per bushel for navy.

BUTTER—An increasing tone of firmness and strength pervades the market on choice grades, and we note an advance on such qualities of 1@2c. Low grades are still rather abundant, and while there is a little movement for packing purposes at unchanged quotations, the market for this kind of stock is still unfavorable. Fancy creamery is quite active and firm at 30@32c for stock packed with ice; choice fresh rolls were active at 21@25c; choice solid packed 22@24c; prime do 17@21c; common 10@15c.

CHEESE—The market was again firm, with an exceedingly active demand, and another advance is quoted on August makes, July cheese ruling about steady at former figures. We note August makes of Ohio factory at 10@10½c to the wholesale trade; jobbing at 10¾@11c; New York Goshen sold in round lots at 11@11¼c; jobbing quotations 12@12½c.

EGGS—The market is quiet and again firm with a rather light supply. We quote strictly fresh at 19@20c ₱ dozen.

FEATHERS—Choice are quoted at 60@65c in wholesale lots; lower qualities 50@55c.

FRESH FRUITS—Demand good but choice qualities of some kinds were not very plenty. Peaches were in good supply at $2 00@2 50 for choice; $1 00@1 75 for poor to common. Pears were scarce at $2 00@2 50 ₱ bushel. Grapes in heavy supply and weak at $2 50@3 00 ₱ cwt. Plums are steady at $3 50@4 00 ₱ bushel.

HONEY—There is a quiet and easy market at steady prices, ruling at 20@25c ₱ lb; new California 25c ₱ lb.

POULTRY—The market is dull and depressed. We quote live chickens at 20@25c ₱ pair in the coop.

POTATOES—The supply is very light and trade is almost at a standstill. We quote at $2 00@2 50 ₱ barrel for prime Early Rose; $1 00@1 50 for common to fair. Some were made at 75@80c ₱ bushel. Sweet potatoes are steady and easy under a liberal supply. We quote at $2 25@3 50 ₱ barrel for Baltimore, Jerseys at $1 00.

ONIONS—Are quiet and steady at $2 00@2 25 ₱ barrel.

SEEDS—Timothy seed is dull and weak at $2 00@2 15 per bushel, after which lots were made at $1 90. Cloverseed is quiet with nothing doing, and prices are nominal at $7 00@10 ₱ bushel.

VINEGAR—There is a moderate demand at 18@20c ₱ gallon for prime country stock; 15c for best city makes.

Provisions.

There is a moderately good trade, the demand being steady and prices firm with an upward tendency. We note higher quotations on breakfast bacon, dried beef and lard. Receipts are liberal.

BACON—The market is easy. Jobbing quotations are as follows: Sugar-cured hams 13@13½c ₱ pound; short ribs 11½c; clear sides 11½c.

CUT AND CURED MEATS—Hams were steady at 12c ₱ lb. Other sugar-cured meats unchanged. Breakfast bacon rules easy and we quote sugar-cured at 14½c. Sugar-cured shoulders, canvassed, are steady at 10c. Dried beef, sugar-cured, was firm at 16½c. Beef tongues, ₱ dozen, are quoted at $6 00@7 00.

LARD—Demand fair and market firmer. We quote refined lard in tierces 12¾c ₱ lb; in half barrels 13¾c; in 10-lb buckets 13¾c; in 5-lb caddies 14¼c ₱ lb; in 3-lb caddies 14c ₱ lb; in 2-lb pails 14¼c ₱ lb; in 5-lb pails 14c ₱ lb; in 1-lb pails 15¼c ₱ lb.

LARD OIL—The market is unchanged. We quote extra 85c per gallon; No. 1 at 75c ₱ gallon; No. 2 at 65@68c; miners' oil, white winter, 85c; yellow winter 55c.

MESS PORK—Continues in good demand and steady at $19 00 ₱ barrel.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers', city rendered, at 8¾@8¾c ₱ lb; country do 7¾@8c ₱ lb.

Groceries.

The week opened with a moderately good demand for staple groceries, the leading houses generally reporting a fair volume of orders by mail, while the trade demand was not very active. We note a decline of about 5c@c on standard and hard sugars, which is the only important alteration that we have to notice. Price-current are as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	*Sugars.*	₱ lb.
Fancy Rio	24	Standard A	11½c
Choice Rio	23c	Standard B	11¼c
Prime Rio	22c	Standard C	10¾c
Good Rio	21c	Extra C—yel	10¼c
Ordinary Rio	19½c	C—yellow	10 c
Java	31c	Refinery, B	10½c
Roasted Coffees.		Cut Loaf	12½c
Rio, in papers	26c	Crushed	11½c
21 grades do, do	24½c	Powdered	11½c
Rio, in bulk	21½c	Granulated	11½c
Java, in papers	34c	Coffee, A	₱ gal.
Java, in bulk	31½c	Str'y ch. N. O.	65c
Teas.		Prime	82@83c
Young Hyson	75@90	Choice	90@95c
Gunpowder	85@	*Syrups.*	
Imperial	75@	Ex. white drips	65@70c
Japan	75@	Sugar drips	50@55c
Oolong	75@	Lower grades	25@45c
Fancy do		*Molasses.*	

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 23, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., September 11, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Wind.—Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A. M..	29.780	63.5	91.5	S. E.	Light	Lt. rain
2 P. M..	29.816	70	81.5	N. E.	Light.	Cloudy
9 P. M..	29.794	60	85.5	N. E.	Gentle	Cloudy

Mean barometer...29.796 Highest thermom... 71
Mean thermom.... 65.9 Lowest thermom.... 62

Allegheny Poor Board.

The Board of Directors of the Poor of Allegheny City held a special meeting last evening. A resolution was adopted authorizing Clerk McGonnigle, Superintendent Grubbs and one member of the Board to attend the convention at Lancaster on the 19th inst., allowing each $10 for expenses.

Allegheny City Property.

A regular meeting of the City Property Committee of Allegheny Councils was held last evening. Aside from letting the contract for painting the Market House, no business was transacted. George Richardson's bid—$140—was found to be the lowest, and he got the contract.

Killed on the Railroad.

About seven o'clock last evening Wm. Mc. Grogan, of Walker's Mills, was run over on the South Side, by a freight train on the Pan Handle Railroad, and instantly killed, from which he died at ten o'clock at the Western Pennsylvania, where he had been conveyed immediately after the accident.

A Significant Straw

A vote taken yesterday afternoon on the train between Homewood and Newcastle, Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad, by J. H. Carr, Esq., of Jamestown, Mercer county, and D. Hunn, Esq., of Greenville, Mercer county, resulted as follows: Hayes, 109; Tilden 29; Cooper, 15; Green Clay Smith, 1. In this case every person who voted was a qualified elector.

Allegheny Water Supply

The plan submitted by Engineer Davis, of Allegheny, to afford a better supply of water in that city, will be considered by Councils at their next regular meeting, which will be held Thursday night. The plan involves an outlay of $102,000. It is said that a responsible firm offer to do the work contemplated in the Engineer's plan for $75,000. No doubt their proposition will be duly considered.

Tramps Arrested.

Officer Rivers yesterday arrested two men who give the names, Charles Richards and William Duncan, who were attempting to sell three pieces of cloth at Cimiotti's pawn shop. They claimed to be peddlers and wanted twelve dollars for their goods, but told conflicting stories which caused suspicion and the officer was called in. The men were placed in the station house and the cloth may be seen at the Mayor's office.

All gheny Health Committee.

This committee held a regular meeting last evening. An ordinance allowing the Odorless Excavating Company to conduct their work in daylight was approved and its passage by Councils recommended. The cost of permits for cleaning vaults was reduced from two dollars to fifty cents. It was decided to ask for a transfer of $1,200 from the Contingent fund in order to meet the expenses for the remainder of the year. Bills amounting to $856 99 were allowed, of which $350 goes to the Fairmaster for carting away dead animals—principally poisoned dogs.

Superb Pears.

Messrs. John R. & A. Murdoch will please accept the thanks of the COMMERCIAL for specimens of their Bartlett Beauty pears, grown on their nursery grounds on Forbes street, in the Twenty-second ward. They have the trees for sale, but not the fruit. Those who wish to enjoy the pleasure of growing the fruit and the luxury of eating the same, should secure a copy of their new catalogue of fruit and ornamental trees, make a proper selection for their orchard, and they will not be disappointed in the result. The catalogue can be had at No. 112 Smithfield street.

Conspiracy to Defraud.

Before Alderman McMasters, last evening, there was a hearing in the case of the Commonwealth against Mary and Joseph Bacon, brother and sister, who are charged on oath of John Harley with conspiracy to defraud him. Mr. Harley, who is about sixty years of age, alleges that he became smitten with the charms of Miss Bacon, who is a young lady aged about twenty-five, residing in Allegheny City, and that in order to obtain money from him the lady entered into an agreement to marry him. By this means, he alleges, she succeeded in obtaining from him $150 and various other sums of money, and in the furtherance of her scheme she was aided and abetted by her brother, the other defendant. The accused were each held in $300 for court.

LOCAL POLITICAL NOTES.

The Republican County Executive Committee will meet at two o'clock this afternoon.

There will be a meeting of Company A, West End Battalion, at Odd Fellows Hall, Thirty-sixth ward, on Wednesday evening, September 13. All clubs of the West End, Charliers township, Upper township and Mount Washington are requested to send representatives to this meeting, as business of importance to all will be brought forward.

A Hayes and Wheeler Club organized in Forward township on Friday last, with sixty names enrolled. Several speeches were delivered a very neat address, and at its close three times three cheers were given with a will for Hayes, Wheeler and Reform.

A meeting of the employees of Clark's Solar Iron Works was held on Saturday, September 9th, the purpose being to organize a Hayes and Wheeler marching club. The following officers were elected: Captain, R. J. Brown; First Lieutenant, E. H. Jones; Second Lieutenant, Wm. Clark. After stirring addresses by Captain Brown, Lieutenant Jones and Lieut. Decker the meeting adjourned with three rousing cheers for Hays and Wheeler.

FLAG PRESENTATION THIS EVENING.

There will be a grand rally of Republicans at the wigwam of the Fifth ward Hayes and Wheeler club on Seventh avenue, this evening at seven o'clock, when the ladies of the ward will present the club with a beautiful flag. Col. Gourley, Esq., will present the flag on behalf of the ladies, and W. C. Moreland, Esq., will respond on behalf of the club. At the same time the new quarters will be located, when the following speakers will be present: Hon. T. J. Bigham, Hon. H. H. McCormick, S. F. Fornof, Esq., S. A. Milligan, Esq., and others. The club extend a cordial invitation to other clubs to participate in the ceremonies. Let there be a rousing meeting to do honor these few patriots who dared to form a Republican club in the stronghold of the Democracy.

"Bob" Ingersoll of Illinois will speak here on Friday evening next.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge Ketchum.

Fred Altvater, Allegheny county, bankrupt. Petition for discharge presented, and the usual order made.

Charles A. Boone, Luzerne county, bankrupt. After argument, the verdict rendered in this case, upon specifications of objection to bankrupt's discharge, was set aside and new trial ordered.

McKnight, Duncan & Co., bankrupts, Allegheny county. Upon report of Register recommending same, order made for payment of certain preferred claims for labor.

Wettach Bros., bankrupts, this city. Order made confirming composition of debtors and creditors.

Harry Ferris, bankrupt, Venango county. Return of sale of real estate by assignee confirmed absolutely.

Owen & Shannon, bankrupts, of Allegheny county. A petition filed, and order made for payment of rent.

J. L. Lytle & Co., bankrupts, city. Court declared an opinion refusing to certain T. B. Young & Co. from proceeding with an execution.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

This court sat for naturalization purposes yesterday.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judge Ewing.

In the equity case of Sarah Mossey vs. the Iron and Glass Dollar Savings Bank and John Mossey—on bill to enjoin the plaintiff bank to strain the bank from paying a certain sum of money, belonging to her, to John Mossey—the court rendered a decree awarding the money ($500) to the plaintiff.

The argument list will be taken up on Monday next.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

John Driscoll and Jackson Stoneroad, indicted for the larceny of a watch, the property of Aiken man, on oath of Policeman Harrison Miller, were found guilty.

Joseph Cupples pleaded guilty to a charge of bigamy, preferred by Sarah Grubbs. He was sentenced to pay a fine of $500 and two years' imprisonment in the Workhouse.

Julius Stoker, indicted for larceny and receiving stolen goods, on oath of Harriet Long, was acquitted.

Wm. Stockheuer, indicted for assault and battery, on oath of C. Grimes. *Not pros. sd.* Followed on payment of costs.

Kate Richter and Van Kennedy, indicted for larceny, on oath of Lewis Schwab. Jury out.

John Rogers, indicted for selling liquor to minors; jury out.

In the case of John Gunderman, charged with assault and battery by Daniel Lloyd, the Grand Jury ignored the bill and directed the prosecutor to pay the costs.

The same action was taken in the case of Mark Adams, charged with selling liquor without license, on oath of George Krantz, and D. J. Myers, charged with false pretenses, on oath of Nicholas Swearingen.

Bridget Kaiser, indicted for kidnapping, in taking from home one Mary O'Brien, on July 8th, last, was arraigned for trial. Mr. Bryne, counsel for defense, moved that the indictment be quashed, for the reason that the indictment was defective. The motion was granted, and a new indictment will be framed.

Hugh Jamison was convicted of fornication and bastardy on oath of Catharine Oxley, and received the customary sentence.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs. M. Crilley; A. Frank; John Newlin *et al.*; J. McGuire; M. Rice; J. S. Shippen; E. Burkey; C. Kuriak; E. McAfee; L. W. Adam, J. Bell (2); C. Ramsey; W. C. McDonnell; R. Gray; J. Meenan; S. McKnight; L. Vossen; J. Whitley; J. Buchanan; P. McLaughlin; H. Kaiser.

Legal Notes.

In Common Pleas No. 1 Charles Grimes, by his attorney, entered suit against B. F. Cole, to recover damages for alleged slander. A capias was issued, returnable on the first Monday of October.

Mary Jack, by her next friend, Alexander Jack, entered suit in the same court to recover damages from P. Schnidecker, for personal injuries alleged to have been sustained by plaintiff through a hole in the sidewalk in front of defendant's property on Diamond street. The accident occurred on the 24th of July last, and of her "lower" limbs, and also severe injuries to the side and one of her "upper" limbs. Five hundred dollars damages are claimed.

The grand jury have returned a true bill for murder against William Thomann, charged with inflicting injuries on August Kuhlman in Allegheny city, on the night of the 27th of June last, of which he died on the following day.

The County Commissioners propose fitting up an additional room for witnesses in attendance on grand juries an accommodation very much needed, especially by the ladies.

The Grand Jury have ignored the bill against Kate Rigler, a little girl, charged by Mr. E. Fratich with the larceny of a valuable lot of jewelry. There was no evidence to prove she had taken the articles, other than that she lived as a domestic in the prosecutor's family, and had access to all parts of the house. The girl is said to be of unexceptional reputation for honesty.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Regular Meeting Yesterday — Large Amount of Business in Both Branches —A Further Extension Granted to the Nation Trust Company—The Waiter Girl Question—Ordinance in Reference Thereto — Ordinances Relating to Pawnbrokers, Junk Dealers, &c.—Streets and Surveys — Petitions, Remonstrances, &c., &c.

A regular meeting of the City Councils was held yesterday afternoon, at which a large amount of business was introduced. A report of the proceedings will be found below:

SELECT COUNCIL.

This branch was called to order at two and one-half P. M., David Aiken, Jr., in the chair.

Thomas Miller and John Stott, Councilmen elect from the Twenty-ninth ward, were seated after taking the proper oath.

On the call of the wards petitions were presented and properly referred as follows:

Petition for the change of grade on Fort street, Hunter.

Petition for removal of telegraph poles from the north side of the city of Pittsburgh.

Protest against laying tracks on Third avenue, Darlington.

Petition of Michael Herron for the assessment of the damages caused by the opening of School alley, J. O'Neill.

Petition for change of route of street cars now using Fourth avenue, Darlington.

An ordinance for grading, paving and curbing Bluff street.

Petition of John Harrison for assessment of damages caused by the grading of Ridge avenue, C. P. Duff.

Petition for water mains on Reed street, Eleventh ward.

Petition for the repeal of ordinance opening Forty-seventh street from Boyd to Fifth avenue. J. M. Kennedy.

Mr. Shipton, from the Finance Committee, reported a resolution in favor of the City Attorney for a warrant for the payment of city assessments. Adopted.

The same gentlemen also offered the following:

Resolution in favor of Anna M. Kirkpatrick for overpaid taxes. Adopted.

Resolved, That the Controller be and he is hereby authorized to issue his certificate for a warrant in favor of Martin Joyce, to the amount of five thousand dollars ($5,000), on account of sewer contracts, and charge the same to the Contingent funds.

Mr. E. M. O'Neill opposed the resolution for the reason that Mr. Joyce can get his money at be time it is legally due.

Mr. Hunter took ground in favor of the resolution.

The City Solicitor was sent for, and while the messenger was absent there was a lull in the Chamber.

Subsequently, on motion of Mr. E. M. O'Neill, the yeas and nays were called on the passage of the resolution, with the following result: Yeas, 35; nays, 7.

Mr. Shipton reported a resolution in favor of the payment to Robert Ellis, on account of grading and paving Forty-second street, to the amount of $3,000.

Under a suspension of the rules the resolution was introduced and received first and effective vote.

Mr. M. E. Candless, from the Water Committee, submitted a resolution for the location and opening of a street for the purpose of laying the pumping main from the engine house to Hiland avenue. Referred.

Mr. Hunter presented the report of the City Treasurer's finances for August, already published. Received and filed.

Mr. Herron, an ordinance prohibiting the use of steam whistles within the city limits. Referred.

Mr. H. Darlington, an ordinance granting he right to lay a switch on Second avenue. Referred.

Also, a petition for a change of the route of the street cars now using Fourth avenue, so that they run on Third avenue.

Mr. B. Darlington, two protests against allowing street car tracks to be put down on Third avenue. Referred.

Mr. John O'Neill—Petition of Michael Herron for the support of dangers, necessary for the opening of School alley, in the Seventeenth ward. Referred.

Mr. Kennedy—Petition of Dr. W. H. Daly for the privilege of erecting an iron-clad in rear of his residence on Fifth avenue. Granted.

Mr. P. McGuigney—Petition of John Mackin for a reduction of his assessment. Referred.

Mr. Shipton presented the report of the Gas Committee for the last month. Received and filed.

Mr. MacConnell presented the report of the Road Committee for June, July and August. Received and filed.

Also an ordinance opening Station street from Franklin avenue to the Pennsylvania Railroad. Referred to the Board of Viewers.

Mr. Herron called up the ordinance for the opening of Exchange alley, from Barker's alley to Seventh street. Lost.

Business from Common Council was taken up and acted on as follows:

Viewers' report on the opening of Motley street from Hazelwood avenue to Indus street. Action of C. C. concurred in.

Viewers' report on the opening of McCandless avenue from Stanton avenue to Stanton avenue. Concurred in.

Viewers' report on the damage caused by grading of Hiland avenue from Pennsylvania to Fifth avenue. Concurred in.

Viewers report on the opening of Second street from Penn avenue to Duquesne Way. Concurred in.

An ordinance for the construction of a brick sewer on the property of Michael McCullough twenty feet east of Forty-second street, was adopted.

An ordinance establishing the grading of Sylvan avenue extension. Lost.

Petition of W. C. Brown, Eleventh ward, for refunding overpaid taxes. Referred.

A resolution adopted by Common Council directing the Mayor to issue his proclamation for a special election in the Twenty-first ward to fill the vacancy occasioned in Common Council by the resignation of Captain W. F. Aull, was read and the action of that branch concurred in.

A resolution was presented by Dr. J. G. McCandless, from the Water Committee, asking for the right of way for the pumping line. Referred.

Dr. McCandless also presented a resolution asking Common Council to condemn the property adjoining the new Engine House, and owned by Harry Slade, said property being in the hands of the Sheriff. Adopted.

The resolution from Common Council granting the Nation Trust Company a further extension of thirty days was read, and the action in the Common Council concurred in.

The passage of an ordinance to open Osage Ave. from Penn avenue to the property of Stacy Lloyd's heirs, was lost for want of the legal majority.

On motion of Mr. Atkinson, a resolution was adopted, calling for a joint session of Councils at four o'clock on the day of the next regular meeting for the purpose of electing Board treasurers, three in number, one for the South Side, one for the old city and one for the East End.

Adjourned.

COMMON BRANCH.

The Common Council was called to order at 2:15 P. M. by President Negley.

PETITIONS, ETC.

On the call of the wards petitions and other papers were presented and referred as follows: Petition of Bernard Barn, of the Third ward, for refunding of overpaid taxes of property owners on Water street for a change in the character of the approach to the Point Bridge of the Pan Handle Railroad; petition of Jas. Dermitt for refunding of overpaid taxes; remonstrance against grading and paving of Shingiss street; also, similar remonstrance in regard to Bluff street.

Mr. Fox presented a petition from the coal merchants and shippers, asking Councils to have the river channel a short distance above the Pan Handle Railroad bridge properly dredged, and to make such change in the opening of the Try street sewer as will in the future avoid interfering with the river interests of the city. Referred to a special committee of five.

Petition for damage sustained by the grading of Locust street; of widow and heirs of John Mullin, deceased, for appointment of viewers to ascertain damage from grading Locust street, Sixth ward; for changing grade of Bluff street, from Ferguson to Stevenson street; for paving Thirty-fourth street, between Liberty street and Liberty avenue, sixteen feet wide; ordinance imposing a license fee of $50 on junk shop keepers; petition of Henry Sturm, Fifteenth ward, for refunding of overpaid taxes; ordinance to prevent the employment of lewd women in liquor saloons and punishing saloon keepers for breaches of the peace in their houses; petition of Chas. Priller for permission to erect a frame shop on Gardner alley; ordinance regulating pawn brokers, receivers of stolen goods and all wanderers from the Mayor, &c.; remonstrance against a sewer on Fifty-fifth street, Eighteenth ward.

STREETS.

Mr. Neeb submitted the report of the Street Committee, covering the following ordinances: Establishing the width of the sidewalks and roadway of Bluff street from 61st to shingiss street. Passed. Establishing the grade of Union alley from irwin alley to Grant street. Passed. Authorizing the grading, paving and curbing of Shingiss from north carty of Locust street to Bluff street. Referred to viewers. Authorizing the paving and curbing of Bluff street from west side of Muhlenberger street to Shingiss street. Referred to viewers. Authorizing the improvement of Second street in Millvale. Referred. Failed for want of a legal majority.

SURVEYS.

Mr. Nesbitt, from the survey Committee, called up the following: Ordinance locating Hiland avenue. Passed. Ordinance locating Jones avenue. Passed.

NATION TRUST—FURTHER EXTENSION.

Mr. Terrence presented the following:

WHEREAS, The time heretofore fixed for the sale of the claim against the Nation Trust Company is about to expire; and whereas, it has been made to appear that further time is necessary to enable the Nation Trust Company to negotiate their securities to enable them to pay said claim; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a further period of thirty days, from the 13th inst., be and is hereby given for the purchase of said claim, and Wm. B. Negley and James Veech, Esqs., trustees, are hereby requested to withhold proceeding on the securities in their hands for thirty days from and after the 15th of September; provided, however, that this resolution shall not take effect unless the county of Allegheny also agrees to grant a like extension of thirty days for the settlement heretofore agreed upon.

The resolution was adopted.

RAILWAY ENCROACHMENTS, ETC.

Mr. Neeb offered the following:

Resolved, That the Street Committee be and the same is hereby instructed to take immediate steps toward affording the property-holders on Monroe and Josephine streets, South side, relief in the matter of encroachments by the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad. Passed.

Mr. Neeb presented a resolution for a warrant in favor of C. J. Shultz for five thousand dollars, the balance of assessments against the Nation Trust Company for a bridge over Sylvan avenue. Referred to Finance Committee.

Viewers' reports on the opening of Motley street, from Hazelwood avenue to Indus street; opening Second avenue, from Penn avenue to Duquesne way; on opening McCandless avenue; on damages, caused by grading Hiland avenue, from Pennsylvania Railroad to Frankstown avenue, were submitted and approved.

The resignation of W. F. Aull, of the Twenty-first ward, was presented and accepted, and the Mayor requested to order a special election to fill the vacancy.

Business in Select Council was taken up, all of which was concurred in except the resolution for a warrant for $5,000 in favor of Martin Joyce.

Adjourned.

OBITUARY.

ROBERT CAMPBELL.

Mr. Robert Campbell, of the firm of Campbell & Robson, dealers in coke, died at his residence on Second avenue, on Sunday morning, after a long illness. The deceased was widely known in business circles, and esteemed for his many excellent qualities. He was in the forty-ninth year of his age, and leaves a family

A. E. FICKES.

Mr. A. J. Fickes, an old and well-known citizen of Sigourney, Iowa, died at his residence in that city on Saturday morning. The deceased, who was in the sixty-first year of his age, was born in Steubenville on the 4th of July, 1816, and, with the exception of two or three years, spent his entire life in his native town. He was a brick manufacturer and builder by occupation, and a large number of the principal buildings in the city were constructed by him. The deceased was held in high esteem by the entire community. He was a leading and consistent member of the Fifth street Methodist church, and was also a member of the Board of Education. He leaves a wife and three sons. The funeral took place yesterday afternoon.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A Committee on Proposed Railroad Routes—Practicability and Feasibility to be Considered.

A regular weekly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon, President Howe in the chair. Present, Messrs. Dravo, Siebeneck, Beymer, McCreery, Kelly and Swearingen.

Mr. McCreery, from the Special Committee on Bills of Lading and Exchange, to which was referred the draft of a general act on the subject, reported progress, and was continued.

General Howe asked the Secretary whether there was anything before the Chamber, from the meeting of citizens, relative to the appointment of a committee of seven, to consider the subject of additional routes, and report.

The Secretary read from the printed report the substance of the resolution on the subject.

Mr. Dravo then moved that the Chamber appoint a committee of seven citizens, to consider the whole subject of routes and report at a subsequent meeting. Adopted.

General Howe—Will the Chamber name that committee?

Mr. Dravo—I move you, sir, that the Chairman appoint that committee.

General Howe—The Chair declines to assume that responsibility.

Mr. McCreery—The great difficulty will be to get persons who will accept the appointment and do the work.

Mr. Dravo alluded to the delicacy which many citizens felt in undertaking the duties contemplated in the resolution, and would move, however, the appointment of the following named gentlemen:

John Harper, R. McCune, John A. Caughey, Isaac Jones, Jonathan Gallagher, James A. Chambers and John W. Chalfant.

Mr. McCreery, from the Committee on Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad, reported that he had been unable as yet to get a meeting of the committee, and asked to be continued. Report accepted and committee continued.

The members were then called upon to proceed to place in the hands of the committee of seven all additional information that they might obtain on the subject of railroad routes.

Mr. McCreery asked what the committee of seven was to report upon—that is, what the scope of the committee was? Was it limited to grades, distances, cost, etc., or could it enter upon the consideration of other matters, such as financial prospects, combinations, etc?

The Secretary, at the request of the Chair, read the resolution, giving the committee power to consider "the whole question of routes."

Mr. McCreery—That's broad enough.

After some further discussion, Mr. McCreery offered the following:

WHEREAS, The Chamber of Commerce has, in pursuance of a request of a general meeting of citizens, appointed a committee to consider the subject of additional railroad connections with the city of Pittsburgh, and to report to a subsequent meeting of citizens; therefore

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce respectfully suggest to said committee the propriety of a careful consideration of the practicability of the location of a line between Pittsburgh and Northwestern Railroad, the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad, and any other proposed route offering a connection with the great northern lines, and upon the advisability of recommending to the stockholders of Pittsburgh subscriptions in aid of such proposed connections.

The preamble and resolution were adopted unanimously.

The Chair read a communication from Mr. A. Nies, secretary of the Nation Trust Company, asking Councils to have the river channel a short distance above the Pan Handle Railroad bridge properly dredged, and to make such change in the opening of the Try street sewer as will in the future avoid interfering with the river interests of the city. Referred to a special committee of five.

The communication was received and filed, and the Board adjourned.

ANOTHER VICTORY.

The Alleghenies Defeat the Indianapolis Nine in a Sharply Contested Game—Score, 3 to 0.

The Alleghenies kept up to their best form of playing in the game yesterday, and won the fight to a very decided feather in their caps by defeating the fine attack nines of the West, the Indianapolis, in one of the most sharply contested games of the season. That this was no scratch result is shown by the score. The home nine applied the whitewash to their antagonists, and made a clean and playing game closely throughout the entire game, making but two errors, one passed ball by Lane, who caught throughout the game, and a very excusable one by Carpenter in an effort to take a long fly liner. The visitors do not show as mufiers in the fielding score either, as they only have three errors charged against them. The game was won at the bat, the Alleghenys making nine base hits, ringing them in three runs, one of which was earned, while the Indianapolis only secured three base-hits, one of them a two-bagger. The same clubs will play again to-day and an interesting game may be expected. The following is the score:

ALLEGHENY.	O.	R.	INDIANAPOLIS.	O.	R.
Quest.....	2	0	Miller.....	4	0
Nelson.....	3	0	Houtz.....	4	0
McKaw.....	3	0	Moriarty.....	3	0
Recap.....	3	1	Golden.....	3	0
Cummings.....	4	1	Glatz.....	3	0
Lane.....	4	1	Jullian.....	3	0
Hamm.....	3	0	Warner.....	3	0
Wilkinson.....	3	0	Wilkinson.....	3	0
Hagan.....	3	0	Riley.....	2	0
Total.....	27	3	Total.....	27	0

INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Alleghenys.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Indianapolis.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Earned runs—Allegheny, 1.

Two-base hits—Allegheny, 1; Indianapolis, 4; total, 5.

Left on bases—Allegheny, 5; Indianapolis, 3.

Double plays—Cummings and Wilkinson. Nelson, Quest and Wilkinson, Warner, Miller and Houtz.

Base hits—Flint 2.

Fly catches—Allegheny, 9; Indianapolis, 12.

Errors—Allegheny 2, (pass ball and missed fly); Indianapolis 3.

Missed fly—Allegheny 1, Indianapolis 1.

Umpire—Frank Curry.

At Latrobe, Pa., on the 9th inst., the Nameless, of Youngstown, played the Donaldsons, of Penn Station, for the championship of Westmoreland county. Score, 37 to 15 in favor of the Nameless.

THE BOYS IN BLUE.

Organization of the Allegheny County Brigade.

The following order, issued by Colonel Joseph S. Haymaker, in organization of the Boys in Blue of Allegheny county, explains itself:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ALLEGHENY, } BOYS IN BLUE. } PITTSBURGH, September 9, 1876.

General Order No. 1.

Having been appointed and duly commissioned Brigadier General, Boys in Blue, and assigned to the command of the district of Allegheny, I hereby assume command of the same. The following named are hereby appointed members of the staff, and will be obeyed and expected accordingly.

JOSEPH S. HAYMAKER, [Official] Brigadier General.

Adjutant General—Thomas H. Hunter.
Chief-of-Staff—L. J. Pentecost.
Adjutant General—Thomas H. Hunter.
Quartermaster—Samuel Harper.
Commissary—Wm. Vasey.

Aids—John McClelland, James McClintock, James Gwenett, Jas. J. Greene, Thomas B. Lindman, A. E. Russell, Henry Vierheller, Major B. Gallisath, David Nichol, George Patterson, Samuel P. Fulton, A. G. Gorry, William Glenn, James H. Loh, Colonel A. Bickely, Captain R. A. Boggs, James Hood, W. H. Lockhart, Washington Gray, B. C. Christy and J. C. Martin.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

CHIEF ENGINEER WHITE, of the Fire Department has returned from the Philadelphia Convention.

On Chestnut and Main streets, Allegheny, the Republicans have raised the highest and prettiest pole in the city.

JOSEPH HEISLER was yesterday committed for a hearing, by Alderman Kreuter, on a charge of deserting his wife.

DR. O. W. SADDLER leaves for New York this evening. He will stop at the Centennial on his return, and will be back on Sunday next, September 17th.

THE trains on the Pan Handle Railroad were two hours late last evening. The cause of the detention was the wrecking of a train a few miles west of Columbus.

GEORGE SHOENS, employed in Snyder's shoe store, on Madison avenue, Allegheny, had his right fore finger cut off yesterday morning while at work in the establishment.

On Saturday night the saloon of John Sheaf, 517 Penn avenue, was robbed of a silver watch, gold locket and other articles.

EVERY business man has his theory about the proper season to advertise. The most experienced advertisers say that the best time to advertise is to advertise all the time.

THE hickory pole at Paddy McGee's again broke down yesterday, and fell into a passing load of coke that was passing at the time. The work of elevating this pole had better be given up.

Two boys were detected yesterday morning, by officers Mertiman and Miller, of Allegheny, breaking into a house on Sandusky street. They were arrested and locked up for a hearing.

MELLINARDI, the young Italian who was committed to jail a short time ago for trial on the charge of dealing in counterfeit coins, obtained bail yesterday in $5,000, and was released.

THE officers of the Fourteenth Regiment, N. G. P., are making arrangements for a field day and shooting match, which will include a sham battle among the interesting features contemplated.

THE opening lecture of the session of 1876-7 of the Reformed Presbyterian Theological Seminary will be delivered by Rev. Dr. Sloane this evening at 7½ o'clock in the church corner of Sandusky and North Diamond streets, Allegheny.

ROBERT TALLENT is held in the lock-up to await the result of the stabbing on Saturday night of Samuel T. Hilder, of 25 Main street. Hilder's condition yesterday was easier. Dr. King pronounces the wound dangerous, the knife having penetrated a lung.

THE Pittsburgh *Post* has entered upon its thirty-fifth year, and celebrates the event by making an entrance upon it typographically, and appearing in a new dress. The paper has been very much improved, and we congratulate the proprietors upon the success of this new evidence of pecuniary prosperity.

THE hotel proprietors of Cincinnati passed suitable resolutions expressive of their sorrow at the death of the late Frank Y. Batchelor, of the Walnut Street House. The funeral was attended by over three hundred friends of the deceased, and the religious services were solemn and affecting.

JAMES HALEY and Martin Welsh had a hearing before Mayor McCarthy, yesterday, on a charge of larceny. It is alleged that they visited a house on First avenue and captured some finger rings from one of the female inmates. The jewelry was found in their possession when arrested. In default of bail, they were committed to jail for trial.

TODAY the work of repairing Wood street with Ligonier stone will be commenced, at Water street, by the contractors, Messrs. Flinn and Booth. Six inches of sand and gravel is being scattered on the first square from Water street, and the blocks are on the ground preparatory to laying them. If the weather permits the repaving will be finished to Fifth avenue during the present season.

THE Allegheny mortuary report shows twenty-three deaths in the city last week, from the following causes: Cholera infantum, 3; consumption, 1; croup, 1; morbid dentition, 2; diarrhœa, 1; acute enteritis, 1; erysipelas, 1; typhoid fever, 1; scarlet fever, 1; navagination, 1; marasmus, 2; pneumonitis, 1; small-pox, 1; malignant, 1; old age, 1; congestion, 1; young croup, 1, and 1 still birth. Males, 9; females, 13.

CAR NO. 5 of the Pleasant Valley line was robbed last night of a small iron safe, or money box, containing about eight dollars. The robbery occurred while the car was going through the alley from Fifth to Diamond, in Allegheny. Subsequently the lads were arrested and the money recovered. Before acting Mayor Neill the boys gave their names as John Woods and Joseph Clark. They were committed in default of $500 bail for court.

A GERMAN carpenter named Harry Blunt, in destitute circumstances, with his wife and one child, applied to the Clerk of the Allegheny Poor Board yesterday morning to obtain relief. They came from Germany eight months, during which time the husband has been unable to obtain work. They are on their way back to the old country. The clerk gave them a sum sufficient to carry them a part of the way to New York.

THE WAITER GIRL EVIL.

The Powers of the City Councils.

The City Councils held a meeting yesterday, and among the business presented was the draft of an ordinance intended to suppress the waiter girl nuisance in drinking saloons. The draft was read and referred to the Ordinance Committee. It provides, in substance, that any keeper of a drinking saloon, beer garden, or other place of public resort, who shall permit any breach of the peace or disturbance on his premises, when it is in his power to prevent it, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, etc. And that any such keeper who shall employ a lewd woman, or any woman having the reputation of a prostitute, as a cargler of beer or other drinks, or to sing or dance in a lewd or indecent manner, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction be fined not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars.

There is no doubt that Councils have ample power, under the city charter, to pass such ordinances as shall meet this evil; but the bill above referred to is defective in that it attempts to define certain acts as "misdemeanors," a power which belongs alone to the State Legislature. Misdemeanors under the statute, or at common law, are indictable offenses, triable before a jury, and cannot be summarily disposed of by a police magistrate. Under the city charter, however, Councils have power "to provide for the safety, preserve the health, promote the prosperity and improve the morals, order, comfort and convenience of the corporation and the inhabitants thereof; for the suppression of tippling shops, and all disorderly conduct; for the punishment of all lewd, indecent or lascivious behavior in the streets or other public places;" "to regulate taverns and all other houses for public entertainment, ale and porter houses, and houses and shops for the habitual resort for the purpose of tippling or intemperance."

Under these grants of power ordinances can be passed to regulate or suppress the "waiter girl" evil, and will be prepared, it is said, by an experienced lawyer, after a full investigation of the whole subject. The Ordinance Committee will to-morrow request the City Attorney, who will give the matter his attention and prepare a suitable ordinance.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The regular season at this theater opened last evening, and very auspiciously. There was a large and intelligent audience, and the people seemed thoroughly *en rapport* with the hope endeavoring to amuse them. Everybody was pleased with the marked improvements made in the appearance of the house. Mr. Palmer's new drop curtain also came in for hearty commendation, as it well deserved to do, and received several rounds of applause.

Miss Kate Claxton made her first appearance here in a drama entitled "Society" specially written for her by Messrs. A. E. Lancaster and Nathan Magnus, entitled "Woodcote." It is about as good as the average of plays of this kind; lamentably weak and "talky" in the first two acts, but strong enough in the last to entitle it to make up for it. The situations in the third and fifth acts are all striking, and well worked out. The acting of Miss Claxton in the first act did not create a favorable opinion, but in the scenes following she proved herself to be a lady of no ordinary powers. Her personal appearance is natural and easy, and all the more effective for being so. She is richly endowed by nature for the stage, has "stage presence," and we hope to know her better in future. She was much applauded, and several times called before the curtain.

Mr. Gotthold had a hearty reception at the hands of his friends in front, when he came on the stage. The part of *Eustace Lane* gives him but limited opportunity for showing his best powers; but such opportunities as he had were improved to good advantage. He acted most effectively in the last act, where conscience asserted itself and his crime was exposed.

Mr. F. Bock, a stranger, played *Judge Van Cott*, and gave unmixed satisfaction. He is evidently a fine actor, and will be a good work in the company.

Mr. J. F. Dean, an old favorite, was the recipient of a simply welcome, and acted well a *Nathaniel Harewood*.

Mr. Harry Lacy, a new comer, played *Cyril Harewood* in a very satisfactory style. Mr. L. A. Stoddart made considerable fun out of the character of *Dr. Mordaunt*. Mrs. E. B. Holmes, the only lady in the cast beside Miss Claxton, showed that she will be a good addition to the company. Her personation of *Tabitha Trump*, an elderly maiden, was excellent.

Taken as a whole, the first night of the season was a success, and augurs well for the future.

Miss Kate Claxton will make her second appearance this evening.

Library Hall—The New Management—Improvements.

Messrs. Eilsler & Canning, lessees of Library Hall, will open that theater for the dramatic season on Monday evening, 18th inst. Among the many improvements they have made in the hall may be noticed the enlargement of the stage, new and beautiful scenery painted, elegant and appropriate gas fixtures introduced, the chairs, circles, lobbies, &c., painted and frescoed, the entire house newly carpeted and several additional doors, entrances and exits introduced.

The stock company is composed of the following ladies and gentlemen: Messrs. Jos. E. Whiting, R. J. Donaldson, W. H. Wood, Jr., F. Gwynn, Jos. Kennedy, James B. Curren, Chas. Hawthorn, S. Haworth, O. L. Jenkins, F. H. Mosely, Alex. Fraser, Miss Annie Murray, H. S. Johnson and John Ellsler. Mesdames, Effie Ellsler, Claude Hamilton, Adelaide Foster and Rose Eytinge, Henrietta Vader, Nellie Whiting, Eva B. Barker, Lizzie Conway, Cora Stuart, Virginia Virginia Monroe, Ella Stanton, Josephine Smith and Pauline Letner.

Simon Moes, principal Scenic Artist; Charles Fappey, second Scenic Artist; Master Machinist, N. Garrand; Property master, Decorator J. Gallagher, Gas Superintendent.

The orchestra will be conducted by Professor Goerge, and will emanate like all musical departments that. The Democrats are making desperate exertions and outside influences will be brought to bear to roll up this immense vote. The Tildenites have been in frequent conference with members of the Democratic State Committee, and through them with the County Committee. Such shrewd men as Senator Wallace have expectations of carrying Pennsylvania, and no means will be spared from New York to accomplish that end. The plan is to operate through such strongly Democratic counties as Berks, where they hope by a wholesome oiling of the machinery of the ballot box to add additional majorities to their majorities. It is to be said, however, of the Republicans of Berks, that there never existed a more firm and steadfast body of men. The